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Court Convicts McGlue; Spanish Refugee Cost To France $20,000,000

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 7, 1939

Pleads Guilty to Tax Evasion Charge

Charles H. McGlue, long prominent in Bay State Democratic ranks, today pleaded guilty to charges of income tax evasion. The former State Chairman and former campaign manager for James M. Curley was charged with failure to file a return or pay a tax on a gross income of $34,909 in 1935.

His plea followed a day and a half of presentation of Government witnesses before Federal District Judge Hugh D. McLellan. Some 200 spectators, including many political leaders, jammed the courtroom.

Spain's Refugees Cost France $20,000,000

PARIS (AP)—The French Government disclosed today it had spent approximately 750,000,000 francs (about $20,000,000) caring for refugees of the Spanish civil war and that the future cost might be twice that amount.

The Foreign Ministry placed the number of refugees still in France at 350,000. Of a 150,000 reduction from the original number, only slightly more than half have been taken back into Spain. Others have found new homes in Central and South America. Refugees are crossing the frontier into Spain now at a rate of 400 a day.

Buy American Bill for Official U. S. Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill by Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, requiring that the Federal Government and local governments receiving Federal loans purchase only domestically-produced commodities, was opposed today by Leroy S. Stinebower, State Department economist. He told a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee the legislation would be destructive to the State Department's reciprocal trade agreements program.

An aide to Senator Bone told reporters the bill would forbid such purchases as the naval order for Argentine beef, placed recently at President Roosevelt's direction.

Rumania Asks Peace 'But Not at All Cost'

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol told the opening session of Rumania's new corporative Parliament today that "we want peace but not at all cost." He declared that the Nation's budget was balanced, and that the Army was being strengthened with credits from trade treaties with Britain, France, and Germany. He asked for Parliament's support but added that the Government is responsible only to the King.

Polish Station Starts Radiocasts in Czech

KATOWICE, Poland (AP)—The Katowice radio station began today to broadcast daily news bulletins in the Czech language, apparently intended for Czech listeners in the German Protectorate, across the frontier.

Mussolini Smiles on Italians Home From Spain

ROME (AP)—Six thousand soldiers of the Spanish War paraded today before Premier Benito Mussolini, who gave them a smiling but silent welcome. Half of the troops were Italian and the others were Spaniards.

CADIZ (AP)—Italian aviators who took part in the Nationalist forces in Spain's civil war were to arrive here today from various sectors of the country and embark for Italy.

Roosevelt Clears Desk and Limits Callers

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt held his calling list to a minimum today, and White House officials said he had made no appointments from tomorrow through Sunday in order to be free for the visit of Britain's sovereigns. He will leave for Hyde Park, N. Y., about midnight Friday, and will wait there until the British royal visitors arrive late Saturday. The President will attend graduating exercises Monday at the Military Academy at West Point, and will make a brief address.

Cuba Adds One-Cent Tax on Unit of Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that Cuba had imposed an extra tax of 1 cent per package or unit of merchandise imported into Cuba.

The tax, in addition to the regular customs duties, is for the benefit of Cuba's civil retirement fund. The measure was passed by the Cuban Congress over the veto of the Cuban President, officials said.

Lehman Vetoes Curb on Cut-Price Lures

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The "loss-leader" bill, designed to curb merchandise price-cutting as a lure to customers, drew a veto from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today on the ground "a law of this nature cannot possibly be enforced."

Britain Satisfied With Italy Out of Spain

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain's objective of keeping Italy from getting a foothold in Spain had been achieved by removal of Italian troops from Spanish soil. He said he did not consider Italy's failure to remove all war materials from Spain as a breach of the British-Italian friendship agreement of April 16, 1938, since supplies left there had been sold to the Spanish Nationalist Government.

French General in Africa Visits Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR (AP)—Gen. Auguste Nogues, Supreme Commander of French defense forces in Northern Africa, arrived by seaplane from Morocco today for an official visit to Maj. Gen. William Edmund Ironside, who on May 31 was appointed Inspector General of British Overseas Forces. He was accompanied by staff officers.

U. S. Gains Employees but Pay Roll Decreases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reported today that the number of Government employees increased during April but that pay rolls declined.

Civil employees in the executive branch totaled 885,262, an increase of 5,758 over March, but the April pay roll was $133,467,310 compared with $134,622,972 in March. A seasonal increase in personnel, but fewer working days in April than in March were cited in explanation.

Lockhart Was Rensselaer Tech's Benefactor

TROY, N. Y. (AP)—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute revealed today John Marshall Lockhart of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the anonymous benefactor whose gifts of several million dollars aided growth of the institution the past 30 years. Known only as "builder," Lockhart, who passed on Jan. 23, was a graduate of the class of 1887. His contributions included the gymnasium and four other buildings.

White House Aid for Jews on Liner Difficult

WASHINGTON (AP)—White House officials expressed doubt today that there was anything the President could do if appealed to for aid to the 907 Jewish refugees returning to Europe on the liner St. Louis after being refused admission to Cuba.

Rochester Grocers Sell $44,540 in Stamp Goods

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Latham White, District Director for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, said today grocers had disposed of $44,540 worth of surplus foods during the first three weeks of the Government's stamp experiment for their distribution.

Pay Rise Stay Sought to Ease Boston Budget

Research Bureau's plan to hold down tax rate advises cut in extra jobs and celebrations.

Active direction by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of four specific economy moves, including suspension of pay increases and horizontal cuts in budgetary items, was demanded by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today in a special report on methods by which the present $41.80 tax rate might be retained.

After pointing out that approximately $800,000 should soon be forthcoming from the Commonwealth, the Bureau points out that cuts of less than 2 per cent in non-relief items of the city budget are needed to prevent an increase in the tax rate. Four steps to bring about such reductions are then cited, as follows:

1. No hiring. A full year's 100 per cent enforcement of the policy of not hiring new employees to replace those who drop out might yield pay roll economies of as high as $800,000, the Bureau estimated.

2. Suspension of salary increases. The Bureau calls upon the City Council to take the initiative in striking out all step-rate increase provisions in the budget, noting that the Mayor stipulated in his request for approval of the seven months' budget that step-rate increases would not be made effective unless voted by the Council. This would save the city approximately $300,000 for the year.

Marginal Expenses

3. Specific economies. The Bureau states that it has recommended many specific economies, and in this report it suggests that closer attention might be given to elimination of certain marginal expenses. Citing examples of these, the Bureau mentions the cost of public celebrations, excessive printing items, and marginal personnel, including a large number of constables.

4. Horizontal cut. If the first three measures are inadequate to effect the $900,000 saving regarded as desirable, the Bureau suggests that a horizontal cut can be made in all non-personnel items. This, the Bureau specifies, would apply evenly to all departments.

The report, which was prepared by the Bureau's statisticians under the supervision of Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Bureau, includes a summary of recent developments at the State House and City Hall affecting city finances.

The Bureau commends the City Council for its efforts at paring the Mayor's budget, and for holding public hearings in Faneuil Hall on budget items. Commenting on the council's passage of the budget for the first seven months of this year, in order to permit regular maintenance of city services and pay rolls, the Bureau points out that the door is still open for economies. Particularly this is noted as true of the step-rate pay increases.

Reducing School Outlay

It is found that school expenditures reached a peak in 1937 of $15,984,745, and are expected to decline to $15,853,000 this year. This, the Bureau insists, is still insufficient; and it points out that the Mayor may yet veto the Teachers College budget, forcing closure of the school and assimilation of the faculty with the school system.

In discussing state affairs as they relate to the Boston fiscal picture, the Bureau assumes that the recommendations made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his original budget will stand as the minimum of relief to be given the cities and towns. From this minimum point, adoption of pending highway fund diversions that would net Boston $350,000, and cuts in the Metropolitan District Commission's budget of $50,000 are suggested.

Rail Labor Group Asks Consolidation in Ranks

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reaffirmed June 7 action of previous conventions proposing consolidation with the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

An approved committee report said, "we believe fewer labor unions would promote greater strength." The convention rejected a proposal that the independent B. R. T. become affiliated with either the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O.

The Call of Boston

The third of a series of 12 articles by Eleanor Early appears on page 3.

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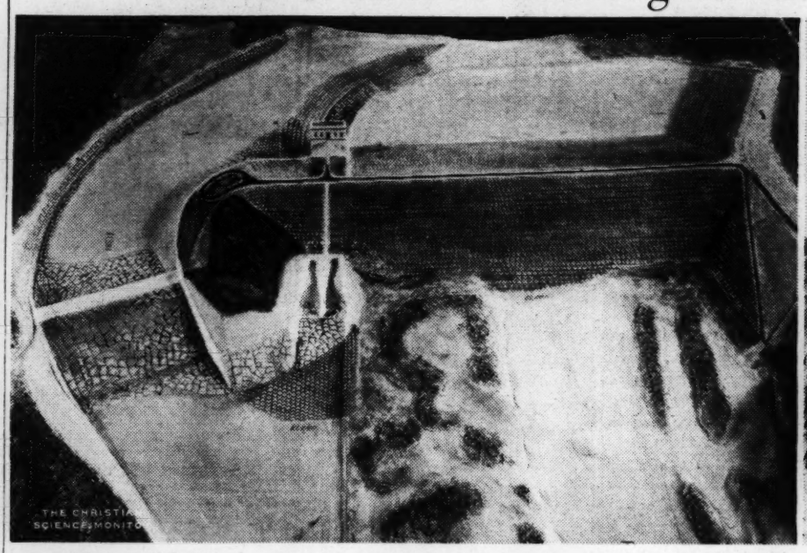
Flood Control in New England Draws Nearer



Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

Franklin Falls, N. H., to Have First Federal Flood-Control Dam

A preview of the $7,883,000 proposed Federal flood-control dam at Franklin Falls, N. H., is given in the engineering model made by the United States Army Engineers and shown at left. A scene at the dam site taken when Army engineers were making preliminary soil tests is at right. Work at the site has been halted since last December.

Engineers Ready To Begin Work On Flood Control

Army engineers at Boston today were awaiting a "go ahead" order from Washington to commence construction of a $7,883,000, 140-foot-high dam at Franklin Falls, N. H., to give 50 per cent flood protection to the Merrimack River Valley.

With State approval already given by the Legislature and communicated to Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring at Washington, it is believed nothing remains except dispatching a formal "go" signal by the War Department before public bids may be sought for actual construction of the 1,740-foot-long earthen dam.

When completed, probably in the fall of 1942, the dam will drain an area of 1,000 square miles along the Pemigewasset River in northern New Hampshire and create a vast reservoir that ultimately will cover 2,950 acres of woods and farmland.

The project is the first unit in the proposed Federal flood-control system for New England on which both the Federal Government and a State have virtually agreed. The agreement — still unofficial — was worked out as a result of the conciliatory efforts of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

Significance of the settlement lies in the fact that this proposed dam and resorvoir is the largest contemplated in the New England system, and that it will, even without further construction, in the opinion of Army engineers, reduce by approximately one half the annual overflow of the Merrimack through cities and farmland from Franklin, N. H., to the sea at Newburyport, Mass.

To complete the Merrimack flood-control system, Federal engineers had proposed a large reservoir at Riverhill, N. H., in the Contoocook River valley, but local opposition to the necessary abandonment of towns in that area has forced the engineers to seek possible smaller substitute dams and to defer action on this phase of flood protection pending further negotiations between New Hampshire and the War Department.

Detailed plans and models for the work have been completed for many months, and clearing of the site has been done by the engineers with the help of WPA laborers.

British Coins Proved True By 'Pyx' Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After a long and careful investigation known for many centuries as "The Trial of the Pyx," this year's coins issued by the Royal Mint have been duly pronounced correct within the fine margin allowed by law.

The word "pyx" is the old English for "box" into which specimens of each coin were put for weighing and assaying by a jury of skilled persons. The trial nowadays takes place annually and the jurymen are selected from freemen of the Goldsmiths Company. This has been the custom since the reign of James 1 (1602-23), though the earliest known mention of the Pyx goes back to the reign of Henry II (1154-89) and was probably in existence earlier than that.

The trial is now carried out in the Goldsmiths' Hall. The Deputy Master of the Mint has himself to bring the coins for trial. The silver coins are then weighed in quantities of one pound troy. A tiny fractional margin of error being allowed. This year the verdict was a favorable one, the error in weight being a fractional one from the standard of 42/1,000ths of an ounce troy. The assay for fineness showed a variation of only 2/10,000ths compared with the 50/10,000ths allowed by law.

The Mint records show that in 1925 the sixpence submitted was found to be light. The value of the deficiency was given as about a thousandth of a farthing!

Third Term, Mr. President? Hesitancy Marks the Answer

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — Will President Roosevelt run for a third term?

The answer to that lies in the interpretation of the expression on the President's face when the subject was brought squarely to his attention at yesterday's press conference. Sitting behind his big desk in his shirt sleeves, and contrary to his usual self-confident aplomb, Mr. Roosevelt was for once a trifle abashed, looked at his desk, and smiled with a trace of self-consciousness. Then he turned the question aside with the customary protection of a laugh and a joke.

If the President's expression is not a satisfactory answer, at least it is to the third term query the only answer available today in Washington, and spectators who saw the brief exchange had the feeling that Mr. Roosevelt's guard was at least down on this subject. The incident occurred on the heels of a definite third term campaign statement, written for a popular magazine by a member of the President's own Cabinet, Harold L. Ickes, and an outbreak of discussion that brings the matter to a new level of interest. It coincides with disclosure that Vice-President Garner's name will almost certainly go before the convention and that this will happen whether Mr. Roosevelt is a candidate or not. Furthermore there is no longer doubt that if nominated Mr. Garner will run.

Favors Loans to Business

Other events at the press conference were announcement that Mr. Roosevelt favors the purpose, if not the details, of the Mead loans to small business bill, which a succession of New Deal brain trusters have supported.

Mr. Roosevelt also announced postponement of his scheduled West Coast trip pending passage of the big work relief appropriation bill and continuance of the excise ("nuisance") taxes but emphasized that the postponement is temporary and that he might get away July 2 or 3.

Third Term Parrying

The discussion of the third term issue was brought straight to the White House by correspondents eager to get comment on the Ickes article and parallel developments. Specifically, the Iowa State Chairman of the Democratic National Committee saw Mr. Roosevelt, and on the steps of the White House, on departure, indorsed Mr. Roosevelt for a third term. It was a blunt question as to his reaction to this announcement that brought Mr. Roosevelt's unusual hesitance, followed by the comment that he was not responsible for interviews given on White House steps.

A minute later, to questions on the Ickes article, Mr. Roosevelt explained that he had read only the headlines. Reporters smiled.

Politically the Ickes article is the chief center of discussion today in the Capital, particularly the charge that anti-Roosevelt Democrats are stabbing the President in the back. Implied criticism of Mr. Garner is seen here, and the relationship between the two men enters a new phase.

Most observers here seem to feel that Mr. Roosevelt has not yet made up his stand on the third-term issue, though a New Deal group is trying to push him into the role. Whether the President decides to take the plunge or not, the fact is that many who had confidently predicted he would reject the idea are now wavering in their forecasts. There is more discussion of it than at any time in recent years.

British Envoy Going to Moscow To Hasten Pact

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Great Britain decided today to send a special envoy to Moscow to speed up negotiations to bring Russia into the British-French front.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced the decision in the House of Commons and said that the Envoy would go with instructions to "facilitate and accelerate" attempts to complete the proposed three-power mutual assistance pact.

Although the name of the Envoy was not announced, Mr. Chamberlain said he would be a representative of the Foreign Office, a civil servant and not a member of the Government.

The Prime Minister declared that Great Britain and Soviet Russia were agreed in principle, but that there still were some obstacles, such as opposition of Baltic States, to being given guarantees of assistance against aggression by the three-power group.

The Prime Minister told the Commons that in the last exchange of views with Moscow there was general agreement as to the main objects to be attained, but details still remained to be worked out.

He said the British Government was satisfied that the Soviet Government was prepared to conclude an agreement on the basis of full reciprocity.

Britain on the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain said, has made it clear that it was ready immediately and without reserve to join the French Government in giving Russia full military support in the event of aggression involving it in war with a European power.

He added that Britain had been able to satisfy the Soviet Government on the question of reciprocity.

Germany recasts Baltic balance: Page 4.

This Changing World

Cotton Subsidy—Proposal Seen as Violation of Secretary Hull's Policy of a Free Field and No Favor in World Trade—Embarrassments

By H. B. Elliston

Sooner or later the liberal or libertarian policy of Mr. Hull and the planned policy of President Roosevelt were bound to come into sharp collision. Such a time has now arrived with the proposal to subsidize cotton exports. In the past there have been several invasions of Hullism, but Mr. Hull, who isn't as intellectually rigid as most of his critics suppose, has made the best of them, and gone on his way preaching a fair field and no favor in international intercourse without any damage to his integrity. A cotton subsidy, however, would take a lot of swallowing.

See what it would involve. A subsidy on cotton exports would mean that there would be a lower price for American cotton outside the United States than inside. Exporters would receive a bounty to make up the difference. Clearly such a differential would strike at the root of the free field and no favor principle of international trade. For foreign consumers would be able to buy American cotton cheaper than American consumers could.

Right away there would be an outcry from American consumers. Secretary Hull, of course, couldn't trouble himself about their lamentations. His problem is abroad, and here he would have somehow to smooth down the feathers of foreign producers, particularly those below the Rio Grande, Brazil and Peru. Cotton production in those countries has shot up as cotton production in the United States has gone down. Certainly Brazil and Peru would demand to know how a subsidy to American competition in cotton squared with "good neighborhood," let alone a free field and no favor.

* * *

Secretary Hull, as I have often pointed out, is far more concerned with the principles than with the conditions of international trade. Yet he is working for lower tariff conditions. In this case conditions as well as principles would be upset. Relatively cheap cotton once it got abroad would have to be barred from coming back, either in its raw state or as finished goods. There has already been a preliminary sounding off of the agitation to this end. The cotton trade would want to be protected against any return flow of subsidized cotton in competition with domestic cotton at home. That would mean a tariff. Then the mill owners would want protection against competition in the home market by foreign textiles made out of the subsidized American cotton. That would mean a tariff, too. Finally, the mills would argue that one bounty to sell abroad demands, let alone deserves, another. If cotton exports were subsidized, foreign textile manufacturers who buy the cotton would be enabled to sell their textiles in the world market cheaper than American manufacturers could sell theirs. Consequently the Americans would ask for a sort of countervailing bounty.

Thus the New Deal and the Free Deal would come into head-on conflict over a cotton subsidy. Such a conflict has always been present potentially. It need not have come over cotton if New Deal "planning" had not piled up so much "surplus." A surplus hangs over markets, and depresses prices, whether it is sealed or kept available. When this is realized, controllers are always in a hurry to dispose of it—if not by sale then any old how. And it is in getting rid of the surplus "any old how" at the ports that they run up against Mr. Hull.

* * *

It is instructive to inquire how the cotton surplus has been accumulated. Under the cotton plan the farmers are privileged to lend their cotton to the Government instead of marketing it. In return they get a flat payment. Naturally they prefer to lend to the Government as long as the flat payment is above the market price. This has been the case until recently. So that the Government has accumulated enough cotton to make up a normal year's crop. It was when the storehouses started to bulge with this unceasing flow of cotton that the controllers in Washington began to talk of a subsidy in order to get rid of it.

It so happens that in the last week the price of cotton has risen above the loan rate. Prices last week were around 9 cents. In order to repossess the cotton, the farmers have to pay back the loan and the storage charges, and altogether the cost works out at around 8½ cents. Thus a nice little profit is available to the farmers from repossession and sale at 9 cents. And they are taking advantage of it—cotton is flowing out of loan stocks, and, as a result of shortages at home and abroad, into consumption.

This in itself should give pause to the movement to subsidize exports. By good fortune the stocks might be disposed of. Even if this is not the case, however, a solution which settled a problem by creating a bigger problem hardly deserves the word. Getting the best of all possible worlds in this way is not statesmanship. It simply undermines statesmanship. Secretary Hull would have to eat words, and sermons, and rebukes galore if the cotton subsidy were put into effect.

Throngs Hail Royal Couple In Ontario

Entry into United States preceded by stops at seven towns on Canadian side of border.

LONDON, Ontario, June 7 (CP)—Only a few hours away from their entry into the United States, King George and Queen Elizabeth traveled through Southwestern Ontario today on a strenuous schedule and crowds waited in sweltering heat for a glimpse of them.

Stops at seven towns were scheduled as the royal train sped toward Niagara Falls, where a 3½-hour stay precedes the crossing of the International Boundary about 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

Hundreds of thousands of persons lined the royal route today, and swelled the population of Niagara Falls. Throngs lined the streets of Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, and St. Catherines. The sovereigns spent last night in the royal train here after one of the busiest days in their tour to the Pacific Coast and back, and left this morning at 10:51 o'clock. They participated earlier in a procession before more than 150,000.

After Canada surrenders its royal guests at the middle of the International Bridge over the Niagara River, the King and Queen are to be greeted by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, who will present Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Hull to them at the old Niagara Falls, N. Y., railway station.

British Royal Visit Outranks Earlier Ones In Possible Import

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EN ROUTE WITH SECRETARY HULL TO MEET THE ROYAL PARTY, June 7—When King George and Queen Elizabeth set foot on the soil of the United States tonight, it will be the sixth time—if our historical researches are exact—that British royalty has visited this country, but of course the first time that a reigning British Sovereign has come here.

Ready to greet the royal couple, Secretary of State Cordell Hull emphasized the importance of the impending visit to nations which in his words are seriously threatened with chaos and anarchy in international relations.

Mr. Hull said that his greeting will be wholehearted and friendly. He then outlined the general nature of the remarks he will make to the King in terms of startling directness and relevance to the world situation.

It is peculiarly a time, Secretary Hull said, when visits among friendly nations offer encouragement and an example to the nations and peoples of those parts of the world now so seriously threatened with chaos in international relations.

Many Ideals in Common

The Secretary of State continued that he supposed no two peoples in the world have more ideas and ideals in common and share more policies and objectives than the peoples involved in the visit of this distinguished couple from Great Britain.

Asked what effects he expected to flow from the visit, Secretary Hull said he looked forward to thoroughly beneficial results not only to the already wholehearted relations between Great Britain and the United States, but to other nations in the world whose relations are now in disagreement and disturbance.

The Secretary's expected remarks tonight, as he outlined them, thus lay great stress on the importance of this approachment between Great Britain and the United States. They lift the tour out of the category of mere courtesy and emphasize its bearing on world politics. Secretary Hull twice referred to nations which are disturbing the peace—a self-evident reference to the Axis powers. He thus visualizes this call as an important feature of the continuing crisis.

Visit Has Deep Significance

These royal visits have always had an effect, one way or another, upon relations between the two countries. Partly because of the first one, that of the third son of King George III, who subsequently became William IV, British reinforcements failed to reach Cornwallis at Yorktown. By the second, that of the Prince of Wales in 1850, who later became Edward VII, hitherto unprecedented pleasantness was introduced into Anglo-American relations. By the third, fourth and fifth, all visits paid by the Prince of Wales who became Edward VIII, during the 1920's, the same kind of warm and intimate social ties were strengthened.

But the visit which begins tonight is admittedly of far deeper significance than any of its predecessors. The British Sovereigns are coming in the year when the 150th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration is be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Royal Visit Outranks Earlier Ones

(Continued from Page 1)

ing celebrated. The successor and heir of George III is being entertained by the successor of George Washington. Thus, in a sense, an episode of history is now closing. Peace between the American colonies and Britain was made more than 150 years ago. But a version of Great Britain as an overbearing despot has lived on in patriotic speeches. Better informed views now prevail, and their prevalence is signalized by this unprecedented visit.

Past and Potential Significance

Seen in the light of Anglo-American history, this visit has both a past and potential significance. As for the past, we can now say that the American revolution is over! No scars are left as a British King and Queen traverse many historic spots. At Niagara Falls and Buffalo, they are near several important battlefields of the War of 1812, and they pass through a town — Buffalo — that was burned by British soldiers more thoroughly during that war than was Washington. On their ride from Niagara Falls down to Washington they go athwart the Revolutionary frontier, an area in which particularly severe and unrestrained guerrilla and Indian warfare took place. From Washington itself, they will go by boat to Mount Vernon and lay a wreath on President Washington's grave. En route to New York, and in and around the metropolis, they will be in the heart of Revolutionary history, not least when they go up the Hudson River to Hyde Park.

But these historic spots invoke no bitter memories. Indeed, for the most part people are looking ahead. They do not expect changes in policy from this visit. But they do anticipate a more sympathetic and friendly awareness of what Britain and the United States, and the other English-speaking nations, have in common. The continuing interaction of British and American policies, it has been shown, depends on wider and deeper factors than mere visits, but the visit serves to call attention to these factors.

Earlier Visits Recalled

In all senses, therefore, the visit beginning tonight has far more profound significance than its predecessors. But those little-remembered visits are interesting to recall now.

1. It was on Sept. 23, 1781. The Franco-American forces were closing in on Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and he had sent a message to Sir Henry Clinton in New York, urgently asking for reinforcements, confessing that he feared the "worst" unless help were sent.

The message arrived on Sept. 23. But that was not all that came to town on that day. A small naval reinforcement under Admiral Digby sailed into harbor, and dropped anchor at Sandy Hook.

On Admiral Digby's flagship was Prince William Henry, later William IV, then a boy of 16 and well down in the line of succession, being the third son of George III. The future Monarch—doubtless as amiable then as he was known to be as King—landed in New York, and days were given up to entertainment, parties, parades, receptions, and speeches. No doubt there was much rivalry over who should be invited to which parties.

General Clinton and Admiral Graves did nothing about sending reinforcements to Cornwallis until Oct. 18. Their inaction has never been fully explained, but historians suggest that the royal visit and its attendant parties had something to do with it. When reinforcements reached Yorktown on Oct. 24 they found that Cornwallis had surrendered five days earlier. And thus history was given one of its big, provocative "ifs." "What if . . . !"

2. In 1860, one Baron Renfrew, then a 19-year-old undergraduate at Cambridge University, paid a visit of about 30 days to the United States. "Baron Renfrew" was Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. He visited Chicago, St. Louis, Alton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, West Point, Albany, Boston, and he sailed from Portland, Maine. He even stayed overnight at Dwight, Ill., to hunt prairie chickens. He had been especially invited to the United States by President Buchanan, who was a great admirer of the Prince's mother, Queen Victoria. The Prince won golden opinions everywhere, the papers speaking of him as "cheerful, modest, affable, and quiet."

Succession of Welcomes

3. It was a long time before a prospective Sovereign came to the United States from Britain again—not until 1919, when the Prince of Wales crossed to Canada, spent nearly three months there, and devoted about 10 days to the United States, where he visited in Washington and New York, principally. His trip was the cause for much social rivalry over the dashing, handsome young Prince, but in those days distinguished allied missions were beating trails to Washington, and war heroes were as great as princes.

4. The next royal visit is usually overlooked. But in 1920, when the Prince of Wales was on a trip to Australia and New Zealand, his ship passed through the Panama Canal and went up to San Diego, where the Prince landed and was feasted by Southern California society. On this tour, the Prince of Wales not only went throgh the Panama Canal twice, but twice landed at Honolulu.

5. In 1924, the same Prince of Wales made his most spectacular trip to the United States, when he came "privately" to attend the polo matches on Long Island, but came to Washington, paid a state call, consisting of a ceremony no less than luncheon with President Coolidge in the White House. And what a luncheon! The menu, according to William Allen White's biography of Coolidge, had been worked out by the President himself, and was composed of both fruit cup and clear soup, fairy toast, speckled trout, broiled chicken, a mixed salad, strawberries, ice cream, salted almonds, and White Rock. Wrote Mr. White: "The Prince, in one of those voluminous silences that adorned the meal, remarked: 'What a marvelous chef you have, Mrs. Coolidge.'"

So it is seen that these royal visits had their heroes, too, and that visiting royalty lived up to the highest standards of the polite guest.

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White House Ready for Rulers But Then That Isn't Unusual

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—To hear White House people talk, it's practically no trouble at all entertaining a King.

Preparing for Britain's rulers, as far as housekeeping in the Executive Mansion goes, was about like many a housewife's task of getting ready for the children's return from college with a couple of school friends.

Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt had several mattresses refurbised, but that was because her own children complained they were uncomfortable. And the special housecleaning jobs usually delayed until the family is away were moved up a bit.

The White House, after all, is the home of the President of the United States. Distinguished guests visit there frequently. State dinners for 80 to 100 guests are biweekly events in the social season.

One butler has served there for 30 years, and others half that long. All servants are so experienced that they didn't need pep talks for the royal visit.

As memoranda came from Mrs. Roosevelt, the State Department, the social secretary, and the housekeeper, they read and filed them. Now, with practically all the orders in they must sort the instructions, piece them together, draw a map of all procedure, time each movement, and assign the right persons to each spot. But they do that for every important function.

One reason Mrs. Roosevelt smiled away questions about a frantic White House cleanup for its celebrated company is Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt, a former Hyde Park neighbor, who is the Roosevelts' housekeeper. Gray-haired, serene, and efficient, Mrs. Nesbitt ordered preparations to provide a minimum of last-minute rush.

When King George and Queen Elizabeth reach the White House everything will be in apple-pie order. And servants are ready to fill their smallest wants.

Both the King and Queen have comfortable suites, which have two bedrooms and a bath each, and are equipped with telephones and push-buttons connecting with the usher, the butlers, and the pantry.

But if the rulers want breakfast in bed, they probably won't even need to push a button. Mrs. Roosevelt usually finds out the night before what her guests like for breakfast, as well as how and when they want it. She leaves orders, and there's almost never a slip in the service at the White House.

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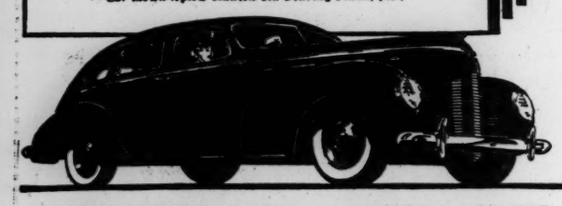

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Kibitzers Meet at Toot of Whistle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Kibitzing, which, according to the point of view, may be a great art or a great nuisance, acquired the dignity of national standing here today, as delegates from the South, West, Middle West and New England gathered at Rockefeller Center for the first national convention of Sidewalk Superintendents.

Arriving in this recognized stronghold of free-view-from-the-sidewalk fans, the presidents of eight affiliates of New York City's original Sidewalk Superintendents Club met in their new rough-board clubhouse overlooking the excavation for Rockefeller Center's fourteenth and final building at the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Called to order by the blast of a steam shovel instead of a gavel's rap, the eight club presidents picked their way among steam shovels, trucks and piles of stubble to the bottom-most pit of the center's new excavation to participate in a ceremony symbolic of the national spread of this kibitzing movement. They descended into the new Sixth Avenue subway.

Kibitzers Watch

Watched by a crowd of non-office-holding, but none the less enthusiastic, kibitzers on the sidewalks and by overalled constructionists who evidently wondered what it was all about, Miss Ruth Burrow, President of the Jersey City Medical Center Sidewalk Superintendents Club, finally managed after much difficulty to break two bottles of water over the very unshiplike sides of the new club.

One of the bottles contained a quart of Pacific Ocean water, brought by F. O. Jaconson, of Los Angeles, while the other contained water from the Atlantic and was brought by Kenneth Booth, of Harvard University.

Dedicated to maintaining galleries where kibitzers can watch excavations in comfort, the delegation followed a city-wide "kibitz" by discussing plans for putting kibitzing on a permanent national basis. After presenting sectional reports and talking over such topics as new trends in the art of modern, streamlined kibitzing, a movement was launched for more clubhouses to carry out the aims of the present club, founded because John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was once ordered to "move along, buddy," when he stopped to watch the excavation of a Rockefeller Center Building.

Kibitzing 'Prey'

Warning their followers that any game is fair prey for the experienced kibitzer, the regional presidents went on record as declaring tunnels, dams and bridges make just as good kibitzing as building excavations and should not be neglected. No dissension on this point is expected.

At present, however, if one is to credit the membership figures given by the delegates, the only threat to continued expansion of the movement is limited building activity. According to the New York club, there are 35,000 members in New York City. The Des Moines group declares that its club has already received 125,000 applications for membership, while Fort Worth reports about 100,000. Most persons at the delegates' meetings, however, preferred to suspend judgment as to membership until these figures are verified.

Among the delegates to the convention besides Miss Burrow, Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Booth, are Thomas Q. Lempertz of Hollywood, Calif.; H. Clay Jackson, of Fort Worth, Texas; R. Roy Dudley, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; John R. Noble, of Hamilton, N. Y., and J. H. McCarroll of Des Moines, Iowa, all club presidents.

George J. Atwell, New York contractor who built the nation's first excavation-watchers' clubhouse on the site of the Rockefeller Center Building, was elected President and Miss Burrow, the only woman delegate, Vice-President.

Britain and Poland Assess Strength

The News

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The Polish Ambassador was reported here to have discussed with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax what assistance Britain would be able to give if Poland were attacked.

Informed sources said the Ambassador, Count Edward Racynski, also acquainted the British ministers with the extent and nature of Poland's military strength in his 45-minute talk.

The Background

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The recent change in German-Polish relations has not been without its effect upon internal conditions in Poland.

Despite the gravity of the situation, one hears everywhere that Germany's recent offensive against this country has welded this nation together in an unbelievable way. The interests of political and economic parties, of social classes, and even of the different races in this land have been subordinated to those of the whole nation for the time being.

This was nowhere better revealed than in a great meeting of the Populist (or Peasant) Party, which has long been in opposition to the Government. About 2,000 peasants from the Warsaw district assembled to welcome back their leader, Vincente Witos, after his return from seven years' exile. The manifesto which he read out, on assuming the Presidential office, emphasized the duty of the peasant to defend the State. "Although we are not responsible for the present situation," it declared, "we shall defend our country with all means at our command, and we are prepared for every sacrifice."

Union of Nation

This statement was cheered to the echo, and there was an even greater enthusiastic response when Mr. Witos declared, "I am here today only to serve the peasants and the nation. Our enemies must realize that in this emergency we are united as peasants, and as a nation."

Everywhere one meets with the same reaction to recent demands for a settlement of the Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor) question, according to Reich desires. There is complete unanimity that to yield would mean the end of Poland as a first-class power in the Baltic. For whatever settlement might be reached over these disputed territories, every Pole believes that this would be only temporary as far as the National Socialists are concerned, that they would soon follow up complete sovereignty in Danzig and a 25-kilometer-wide auto road across the corridor by fortifying the former and annexing much of the latter, even to the absorption of Polish Upper Silesia.

No Pole has any illusions about this matter, nor as to its consequences for his country. He is therefore determined to prevent this eventuality by all the means in his power. Today, according to reliable authority, there are over 1,000,000 men under arms and it is costing much more than such a poor country can stand. Yet it is being willingly borne by all classes.

All Sections Contribute

There is no section of the population which has not made its contribution to the common fund, whether in money, goods, or service of some kind. And the Germans are making a great mistake if they imagine that they will exhaust the Poles, or that economic necessity will compel them to yield. "If this is a war of nerves," one newspaper wrote recently, "the Polish peasants have nerves of iron," and it should not be forgotten that the peasants constitute 70 per cent of the nation.

Joseph Beck's foreign plicy has never been popular with the majority of the population, which considered it far too pro-German. But the Foreign Minister never came nearer general popularity than in his recent reply to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler when he took a firm stand for Poland's claims to fair treatment in the Baltic area. And incidentally it might be added, that however tortuous the foreign policy this buffer State has had to pursue since 1933, never has there been any question of yielding what are considered its vital rights.

This new inner unity is very important in view of the racial and social problems of the country. From a total population of over 34,000,000, only 69 per cent are Polish, the rest being Ukrainians, 4,000,000; Germans, 3,000,000; and 1,800,000 White Russians and Russians.

How Unity Developed

In consequence, there has been much internal strife regarding minority and other rights which were thought by many observers to be serious enough to endanger the very existence of the State should a war break out. Only a few months ago, the Ukrainian problem seemed particularly serious since it was feared that with German help and propaganda the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia would seek to link up with those of Ruthenia to form an independent state. The Vienna Award of last fall, which created an "independent" Ruthenia for a while, evidently contemplated such a possibility. But when Germany allowed Hungary to annex that country, despite the Vienna Award of a few months before, it was clear to the Ukrainians that they were being merely used as pawns of Reich policy and that they had nothing to gain from lending an ear to German propaganda. The new friendly relations developing between this country and Soviet Russia also make the problem of the Ukrainians much easier for Poland, since propaganda from Moscow is less likely under existing conditions than ever before.

The Jews of this country certainly cannot call their position rosy, but they are at least tolerated and their wealth has not been confiscated nor their synagogues burnt. Hence, when it comes to a choice between Poland and Germany, they know where their interests lie.

Calm But Determined

Throughout the different parts of Poland in which the present writer has traveled recently, the atmosphere was calm but determined, no bravado but a general feeling that come what may, the Pole would defend his country at all costs. To this some reader may add, that so it was felt regarding Czecho-Slovakia, a few months ago, and the Czechs did not fight. But apart from the difference in character between both peoples, something has happened in the meantime which alters the whole situation—that is the German occupation of Prague on March 15 last and the treatment meted out to the Czechs by the invaders.

This present period, it should be added, is in many ways an interim period, in which the Government has the opportunity of attempting to draw the various political sections closer together and to consider the claims of the peasants. But Poland is a poor country and reforms demand money and that is not to hand.

Senator 38 Years to Quit

MARTINSVILLE, Va., June 6 (AP) — State Senator William A. Garrett, said to be the oldest legislator in point of continuous service in the United States, announced today he would not seek re-election. He has served continuously since 1901.

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Washington Sideglances

And how Washington buzzes about what to wear in the presence of Royalty!—In early days things were fancy—Then Andrew Jackson put a Minister on his own—Today the phone's there.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Clothes, Clothes:

(1) **1812**—This question of what clothes Americans should wear in the presence of royalty is as old as the hills. At the time of the Treaty of Ghent, after the War of 1812, a regular uniform was recommended by the State Department (you can now call them on the telephone and get up-to-date instructions). But in 1814 they advised: "A blue coat, lined with white silk; buttons plain, or if they can be had, with artillerist's eagle stamped upon them; cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape; white cassimere breeches, gold knee-buckles; white silk stockings, and gold or gilt shoe-buckles. A three-cornered chapeau-bras; a black cockade to which an eagle has been attached. Sword, etc., corresponding." On special occasions, the uniform was to have more embroidery, and the hat to be decorated with an ostrich feather!

(2) **1830**—In the more democratic days of Andrew Jackson, all this earlier finery was discarded. The State Department recommended a more simple uniform: black jacket, instead of blue, no cape, breeches black or white, but the chapeau-bras, eagle, and sword were retained.

(3) **1854** — William Learned Marcy, Secretary of State under President Pierce — who had once charged the United States Government 50 cents for repairing his breeches — went even farther and decreed that Americans should show their respect for republican institutions by appearing before royalty "in the simple dress of an American citizen." James Buchanan, who was American Minister at London, found himself in difficulty. He was rather a dandy, and he had great respect for Queen Victoria. So he did not attend the opening of Parliament, and the London Chronicle wrote: "There is not the least reason why her Majesty . . . should be troubled to receive the gentleman in the black coat from Yankee-land. He can say his say at the Foreign Office, dine at a chophouse in King Street, sleep at the old Hummuns, and be off as he came, per liner, when his business is done."

(4) **Solution** — But James Buchanan was a man of resource, and on Feb. 24, 1854, he wrote his niece to describe the happy outcome: "The dress question, after much difficulty, has been finally and satisfactorily settled. (How modern that sentence sounds!) I appeared at the levee on Wednesday last in just such a dress as I have worn at the President's 100 times. A black coat, white waistcoat and cravat, and black pantaloons and dress boots, with the addition of a very plain black-handled and black-hilted dress sword. This to gratify those who have yielded so much, and to distinguish me from the upper court servants. I knew that I would be received in any dress I might wear; but could not have anticipated that I should be received in so kind and distinguished a manner. Having yielded, they do not do things by halves. As I approached the Queen, an arch but benevolent smile lit up her countenance—as much as to say, you are the first man who ever appeared before me in Court in such a dress. I confess that I never felt more proud of being an American than when I stood in that brilliant circle, 'in the simple dress of an American citizen.'"

But James Buchanan had to square himself with Secretary Marcy. To him he wrote: "In the matter of the sword, I yielded without reluctance to the earnest suggestion of a high official character, who said that a sword, at all courts of the world, was considered merely as the mark of a gentleman."

Over the Bumps: Not only were they hanging out British and American flags on the lamp-posts in front of the White House yesterday. They were patching the bumps in the driveway and about time too. Right by the east gateway there has been a bad bump, which cars strike just as the driver accelerates into the roadway outside the grounds. Flags and asphalt. And new mattresses inside, on complaint of the Roosevelt sons! But as Mrs. Roosevelt wrote in her column Monday: "Of course an old house cannot be changed. . ."

Grass for Royalty: Usually, they mow the grass on the White House front lawn on Mondays. But this week it is growing long and uncut. Why? Because, even as the suburban home-owner who is proud of his modest patch-work of turf, they want to mow it only just before the King and Queen arrive. Presumably it'll be cut and raked today. It's the same grass that Vice-President Garner offered to improve last year, but didn't. This season, though, it's still growing under most of the trees. From a distance you might even think it was British turf. Out at the British Embassy, they did cut the grass on Monday, and have been watering the lawn from an underground system all night long since. At 7:45 a. m. you can see the head gardener wandering about and peering down at the turf, occasionally shaking his head with what seems to be sadness. He's waiting for the high heels of Thursday.

Shot Near Duchess 'Quite in Order'?

LONDON (AP)—A cyclist steelworker was presented in Magistrate's Court here as the man who had fired a sawed-off shotgun near the Duchess of Kent and then produced a permit for his gun, insisting solemnly he was "quite in order."

The sworn story of Ledwedge Vincent Lawlor left unanswered, however, the principal question in the case—whether he had aimed his weapon deliberately at the Duchess, King George's sister-in-law, or had merely fired at random.

His appearance in Westminster police court was brief and his case was adjourned for a week while authorities held him for a continued investigation into the gun shot in Belgrave Square when the Duchess was leaving her residence for a movie.

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DEPOSITS go on interest JUNE 10

Behind the Headlines

Sometimes a statesman finds correct answer for problem he considered unsolvable.

I'll Explore India's Sea

The statesman—or private citizen—who thinks he is being forced to choose between two distasteful or perilous alternatives should realize that often there is a third way which is practical, but has not been noticed.

Crises in international or in private affairs sometimes appear to take the form of a dilemma with only two horns. For example, a statesman may feel he must choose between war on the one hand, or peace with dishonor on the other. Both are repellent to him and he does not feel he can truly serve the interests of his country by resorting to either. At such a time, he may well turn away from both and seek the third way, perhaps the only right way, out of his predicament.

Wartime Dilemma

A story which illustrates this point is told of Walter Hines Page, United States' wartime Ambassador to Great Britain. At one stage of the World War, before the United States had entered the conflict, relations between Britain and America were seriously strained because the British Navy was stopping and searching American ships with cargoes which were considered contraband. At the height of this dispute, a ship sailed from an American port with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. Here was a clear test case: the United States insisted on its right to ship the cotton, but the British Navy was watching the ship and preparing to seize it. Public opinion in America was very critical of British interference with the "freedom of the seas"; if this ship were taken, there would be an acute Anglo-American crisis.

Page Finds Way

Mr. Page, as the story goes, spent a sleepless night studying this problem and by daybreak had found a way out. He went to the Admiralty and asked if the British Navy planned to seize the ship. "We do," he was told. Mr. Page then explained the probable consequences in the United States if this were done. On taking leave, he casually remarked, "By the way, hasn't France got a Navy?"

The Admiralty immediately got in touch with Paris. The American ship was taken into port by a French warship, and nothing more was heard of the incident. Relations between the United States and France were cordial, and there was no fear in America that France would or could destroy the "freedom of the seas." Mr. Page had found a third way which, under existing conditions, seemed the best and only way. It avoided the necessity of sending American warships into European waters to attempt the impossible task of enforcing free passage for alleged contraband, and it prevented an Anglo-American crisis when good relations between these countries were of paramount importance. Statesmen—and individuals—may well recall the Ambassador's experience. There is often a third way, which is the right way. In such days as these, no such ways should be overlooked.

Turks Wrote History

Some historians maintain that America would not have been discovered as soon as it was if the Turks had not seized Constantinople in 1453. When this warlike Asiatic tribe established itself on the shores of the Bosphorus, it slammed the door through which most of the trade between Europe and Asia had been passing. Western nations had to look for a new route, a back-door route, to the Indies. In the course of this search, Christopher Columbus landed on an island in the Caribbean Sea in 1492, thought that he had reached India, and called the natives Indians.

As a result of the Turkish barrier to trade along the usual route between Occident and Orient, the world was launched upon its greatest era of exploration. The closing of the eastern Mediterranean gateway precipitated a vast expansive movement. Successively, the great Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British Empires arose and spread around the world. Modern history begins with the Turks at Constantinople in 1453, and modern history, in its broadest aspect, is the chronicle of Europe's conquest of the globe.

Route to Orient

Today the control of the short sea route, the Mediterranean route, between Europe on the one hand, and Asia and the Antipodes on the other, again is being disputed. Great Britain has held it for more than 200 years, and may continue to do so. But Italy, backed by Germany, has made this British control less certain.

Already the consequences are felt in distant corners of the earth, and a new era of exploration has begun. As a direct consequence of European developments, plans are being made for the conquest, by air, of the hitherto unflown Indian Ocean, third largest of the world's great seas.

The Australian Government is preparing to survey an air route direct to Africa via Cocos Island, the Chagos Archipelago, and the Seychelles. It will be a "back-door" route from Great Britain to the Antipodes. The initial flight will be made by the twin-engined flying boat Guba, now being used by its American owner, Richard Archbold, on an exploring expedition in New Guinea.

As in the years following 1453, we may be today on the threshold of another great era of exploration. There's still a lot of room in the world, and many a wide horizon to be discerned.

Rex Miller

Cincinnati Keeps P. R. in Support Of Manager Plan

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7 (AP)—City managership in Cincinnati, through which this City has made a distinguished record for good Government, was supported in yesterday's election sustaining proportional representation, as advocates of the current City Manager regime interpret the outcome.

In one of the closest special elections ever held here, Cincinnati voted to continue to choose its nine City Councilmen by Proportional Representation.

The final unofficial count for the City's 505 precincts showed 48,316 votes against a proposed amendment to eliminate P. R. from the City charter, and 47,557 for, a majority of only 759.

Chase M. Davies, Chairman of a committee sponsoring the amendment, conceded defeat.

Advocates of proportional representation contended that it safeguarded the City Manager Plan against abuses, and cited affairs in Kansas City, where without P. R., city managership was captured by the Pendergast political machine.

Five other cities, New York, Wheeling, W. Va., Toledo and Hamilton, Ohio, and Boulder, Colo., use the P. R. ballot.

Cincinnati adopted the plan in 1925 at the time a coalition of Democrats and independent Republicans overthrew a long-established Republican rule in favor of the City Manager Plan.

Old-line Republicans since have grown in power and in the last two elections have been co-equal with four Charterites, with the balance of power resting in an independent. They urged the system whereby choices are denoted in numerical order rather than by an "X" mark on the ballot baffles even an "intelligent voter."

The total vote ran ahead of expectations. It had been predicted that it would hardly pass the 74,364 in 1936 when a similar amendment was defeated by 831 votes.

Henry VIII's 'Kate' Wins Cow Contest

CHICAGO, (AP)—A brown Swiss with the soft eyes of an ingenué, fawn-colored and bearing the pseudonym, Catherine Howard, won the decisive nod June 5 and was lassoed with a lariat of flowers as the "world's most beautiful cow."

Kate took the kudos in such stride as was permitted a queen standing hoof-deep in hay under a crystal chandelier in a Stevens Hotel ballroom.

The Venus of the milk sheds also had a giddy fling at histrionics. She passed from a simple princess on Frank Vogel's Savage Maydale Farms, Lafox, Ill., to a bovine counterpart of Henry VIII's fifth wife in a beautiful cow contest skit staged by the Agricultural Club, a numerically impressive organization of gentlemen farmers.

Although the doings highlighted the Club's observance of National Dairy Month, the officers placed the accent on looks, not milk-producing ability. Heiferette figures, gentle eyes, winsomeness, poise and the flash of manicured horns swayed the voters, 97 of whom affirmed the blossoms should go to the brown Swiss of ample but controlled dimensions.

The other votes—187—were split among Kate's five competitors, each named for one of the other wives of the much-married Tudor King, and each representing one of the six chief milking breeds of cattle. Second choice was Catherine Parr, of the milking shorthorns, whose actual name is Glenside Lady Waterloo, of Borg Farms, Delavan, Wis.

German Woman Wins D. A. R. Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — She came to America 14 years ago, unable to speak a word of English, familiar only with her mother tongue, German. A few days ago, she stood with 26 other pupils, wearing caps and gowns, to receive a diploma from Sacramento Evening High school.

Miss Luise Auguste Davis, 71, is the oldest pupil ever to receive a diploma from a Sacramento school. Well educated in Germany, Miss Davis served in Berlin 30 years as a social service worker. To fit herself for the position she was to hold, Miss Davis worked in factories, stores, private homes and thus learned of conditions she later dealt with.

In 1925 she came to Sacramento to join her sister and brother-in-law. The last five years she has been attending school, studying English, philosophy, history and other subjects. Miss Davis was awarded the D. A. R. medal for citizenship as the person who gave the best answer to the question: "Why I wanted to become an American." She explained: "I feel that when your foster mother has been very good to you, you should repay her with loyalty and allegiance. America is my foster mother and she has been wonderful to me. Therefore I have become a citizen."

Kansas City Drug Ring

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Angelo Donnici, accused by the Government of directing a $12,000,000-a-year narcotic ring from his saloon just around the corner from the Federal Building, was sentenced June 6 to eight years in prison and fined $7,000 by Federal Judge John C. Collet.

Boston Basks in Glow of Beacon Hill

Once elegant area still viewed with reverence despite many changes that time has wrought.

The Call of Boston

By Eleanor Early

The Third of 12 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I like a city that is worn and old,
Where stones are hollowed by the press of feet,
Where gables sag, and open doorways hold
A store of legends, where a narrow street
Will twist and turn before me leisurely,
And windows stare at me like tired eyes."

Today we are going to see Beacon Hill, where every alley has a legend and all the stones are hallowed. Some people say that the Hill is like an English cathedral town, and most people are very fond of it (but some people do not like it at all). It used to be extremely elegant, but now there are sections that are quite down-at-the-heel. Mansions rub elbows with rooming houses. There are tea rooms in basements, and book stalls in alleys. The whole place is filled with surprises, and brimming with charm.

Its houses are not the earliest in the city. They are not even pre-Revolutionary, but of the splendid period that followed the war. There was money in Boston then, and men built well. Generous homes, full of comfort and of tremendous dignity. The "best families" live behind these respectable red brick facades, with a high proportion of aristocratic spinsters.

Harrison Gray Otis House Built in 1795

The Purple Glass

Old Hill gentlemen wear white whiskers, and carry green cloth bags filled with books. And in the afternoon they meet the literary spinsters at the Athenaeum for tea. The Athenaeum is a rather gloomy and dignified building at number 10½ Beacon. It was founded in 1807, when George Washington's library was offered for sale, and a few Bostonians got together and bought it.

Probably you have heard of the purple window panes on Beacon Street. There are many legends about them, and none of them true. Some people believe that only Mayflower descendants are privileged to have purple windows in their houses, but that is very silly. The real story is this:

Some time between 1818 and 1824 a shipment of glass arrived from England for some new houses on the Hill. It was ordinary window glass, and was put in as usual. But, as years went on, time and sunlight wrought a marvelous change. A gradual chemical reaction transformed the colorless glass into a lilac hue that made white curtains look like violet.

For a hundred years passers-by have cried, "Look at that lovely purple glass!"

People who live on the Hill observe beautiful seasonal customs. At Christmas time they go through the streets singing carols. In Louisburg Square they fling up the shades and draw aside the curtains, so that everybody may look in, the night before Christmas. In the spring, they put jonquils and tulips and gay little crocuses in their windows, to share with passers-by. In the summer they put pans outside their doors, with water for alley cats that come from the tenements.

To see the Hill at its best, you should come in the cool of the afternoon, when deep shadows fleck the tree-lined streets; or at twilight, when the sun has set, and the River is bathed in golden light, and the sky is the color of tea roses, and the towers and steeples of Charles Street are purple against the clouds.

Down Hancock Street

At the top of the Hill is the State House, designed by Bulfinch. Inside are many things of interest, and if you have leisure, you should ask for a guide to show you about. But if you are in a hurry, take an elevator directly to the third floor—room 341—to see the "History of the Plimouth Plantation" that I told you about yesterday.

When you leave the State House, find Hancock Street, and walk down until you come to the foot of the Hill. There, across the street, is the Harrison Gray Otis house, built in 1795, and the first real mansion in Boston. There were two requisites for mansions in those days. First, they must have a servants' stairway; and second, an upstairs drawing room, so that the family might, in true English style, "go down for dinner."

The old house is open now, and it is a fascinating place to visit. For two generations the Otises were a colorful family in Boston society, and they gave the very best parties in America. In 1790, Harrison Gray Otis (a nephew of James, the famous patriot) married Sally Foster, the prettiest girl in town. Five years later, for an anniversary gift, he built this house for Sally. The seventeen-nineties were gay, rich days in Boston. Mr. Otis became an opulent gentleman, and set the fashion for wigs, elegant breeches, and costly waistcoats.

His son, William, married Emily Marshall, a great belle. Harrison junior married a literary lady who wrote "The Barclays of Boston." When the Civil War broke out, the literary lady sold kisses for $5 each, to raise money for the Sanitary Commission—and she raised $50,000!

The 22 Proprietors

Louisburg Square is a few minutes' walk from the Otis house. There are 22 houses in the Square (and you must pronounce Louisburg with an s). Every time the trees are trimmed, the wood is divided into 22 bundles, and carried into the Proprietors' 22 cellars, to be burned in their 22 fireplaces. The original owners drew up papers agreeing to share alike the blessings and expenses of their pretty Park, and bound all subsequent owners to do the same.

Many illustrious people have lived here. Louisa Alcott and her father lived at number 10. Jenny Lind was married at number 20. I could show you many places, and say, "William Dean Howells lived here; Thomas Bailey Aldrich there. Thackeray stopped here, and Dickens there." But you would grow tired with remembering, and it would make this chapter very long indeed.

At the foot of the Hill is Charles Street, all noise and antique shops. Across from Charles is the Esplanade, where outdoor concerts are given on summer evenings. Now we are in the vicinity of Copley Square, where there are a number of excellent places to eat. On Newbury Street is the Brittany Coffee Shop, where you can eat in the garden, and there is also the nice English Tea Room. On Beacon, there is Salamagundi.

Nearby is the Public Library, and the bronze gentleman in the lobby is Sir Harry Vane, boy-Governor of old Boston. Sir Henry—"Handsome Harry" they called him—was only 24 when he succeeded Winthrop, the first Governor. But the local clergy did not like him, an he returned to England and there Charles II beheaded him.

In the Library are the famous Abbey paintings, flaming crimson and gold and royal purple, all glowing in "that fierce light which beats upon a throne." These are the adventures of Galahad in quest of the Holy Grail, and you should ask at the desk for a card on which Henry James recounts the legend that Abbey painted.

Out to the Palace

From Copley Square, a Huntington Avenue car will take you to the Museum of Fine Arts, and to Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace. Mrs. Gardner's Palace is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 until 4 o' clock p. m. The admission on weekdays is 25 cents, and on Sunday you may go gratis. During August the Palace is closed.

For years Mrs. Gardner scandalized society. She was reckless, witty, and gay. Not a pretty woman, but a fascinating one, with curves and red hair that artists liked to paint. (Be sure to see Sargent's portrait of her.)

Mrs. Gardner's motto was "C'est mon plaisir" (It is my pleasure). On a shield in the Palace, she placed a phoenix, emblem of immortality, and above it her motto—the reason and, in her opinion, the justification for all the mad and lovely things she did.

She liked fine paintings and precious antiques, and gathered them from all the world, to make her home beautiful. Here, in the middle of winter, she made a summer garden, full of fragrance and color. At Christmas there are roses blooming. At Easter there are lilies. Almost all the year the garden is as lovely as a dream. At mid-morning and in the afternoon, there is music. And forever and ever (by the terms of Mrs. Gardner's will) her Palace will be a "museum for the education and enjoyment of the public."

Tomorrow we will visit the Arnold Arboretum, where there are flowering trees and shrubs, and The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Ben Franklin's £1,000 Gives Problem; Philadelphia Board Would Alter Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Benjamin Franklin had foresight, but even he did not anticipate the difficulties that would face trustees attending his £1,000 loan fund to help young craftsmen gain a start in life. The Philadelphia Board of City Trusts is, in consequence, now attempting to amend one of the provisions of his will, which affects the use of this particular bequest.

Franklin, who was found of mathematics, figured out that his £1,000 loaned at 5 per cent interest and coddled for 100 years, would grow to a fortune of £131,000. At the end of 100 years, he made it plain in the will, he wanted £100,000 turned over to the city for public works. He suggested a new water system.

The remaining £31,000, he indicated in his will, he wanted reinvested in the same manner, for another 100 years. This time the interest would have swelled his original bequest to £4,061,000.

This he wanted divided, £1,061,000 to go to Philadelphia and £3,000,000 to the "Government of Pennsylvania," and that, "not presuming to carry my views farther," was to be the end of the trust.

"Young married artificers" of good moral character who had served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia were eligible to borrow anywhere from £15 to £60 sterling, and the fund was to be kept rotating. Poor Richard could not foresee that apprenticeship in Pennsylvania was to become almost extinct, and that due to the machine age, beneficiaries for his fund would be practically nonexistent.

At the end of the first 100 years, Philadelphia received far less than the £100,000 Franklin had expected. The Board of City Trusts retained $41,000, with which it is now attempting to carry out the will's provisions.

It would like the will modernized, however, to enable it to lend up to $300 at 4 per cent and with a first mortgage on Philadelphia real estate acceptable as security, instead of the signatures of "two responsible citizens who are willing to become their sureties."

Ph. D. in Accountancy Announced at Illinois

URBANA, Ill. (AP)—The University of Illinois announced June 6 it would award the world's first degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Accountancy during the 68th annual commencement exercises June 12.

John McMahan, of Flora, Ill., is the first student to complete the three-year graduate work in this field established at Illinois in 1936. Seventeen other students are working toward the degree.

A Towsled-Hair Will Rogers Formally Enters Fame Hall

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Will Rogers, the cowboy humorist and philosopher holds his place today alongside the Nation's most illustrious sons and daughters in the select confines of the Capitol's Statuary Hall.

There in the presence of wet-eyed admirers, was unveiled a bronze likeness of the man who was born in a simple home on the plains of Oklahoma and won the friendship of a world.

Members of his family, representatives of stage and screen, hundreds of Oklahomans, and scores of private citizens were among the 2,000 who jammed the rotunda and watched in tense silence as the statue was unveiled by Mrs. Sally McSpadden of Chelsea, Okla., sister of Rogers, and Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

Smiling as Usual

The statue, depicting him in characteristic pose—a whimisical smile on his face, hair towsled and hands in his pockets—was presented by Oklahoma as its second and final contribution to the Hall of Fame. It will stand near a likeness of the State's other representative—Sequoyah, the Indian who invented the Cherokee alphabet. Rogers himself was part Cherokee. Each state is permitted two representatves in Statuary Hall.

Mrs. Betty Rodgers, the widow; her children, Jimmy, Bill, and Mary; Mrs. Paula Lowe, a niece; Dr. J. C. Bushyhead, a cousin, and close friends of the family watched the ceremony silently. Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma and Luther Harrison, Oklahoma City editorial writer, paid glowing tribute to Rogers.

Vice-President Garner and Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, were among those on the platform.

Governor Phillips, who presented the statue to the Nation, termed Rogers America's best known and most revered private citizen and "our unofficial Ambassador of Good Will to the world."

When time was sifted out the truly great, he said, Rogers' name will be "etched in the books of fame, imperishable and undimmed."

Example of America

Senator Barkley replied that Rogers' career illustrated the opportunities of America. Of 72 statues in the Hall of Fame, he said, all but 12 were those of public officials. He said he wondered if greater services were not performed by persons who "walked in humble ways" than by office holders who sometimes feel themselves more revered.

"Rogers was more than an actor and philosopher," Senator Barkley said. "He was a real statesman who wove his way into hearts of more men and women in the nation than any whose names are in the statute books. He was a friend and confidant of kings, presidents, Congressmen, and legislators, but more than that he was a friend and confidant of the humbler men and women of the world. He gave time and talent to make America a better place in which to live."

Mr. Harrison said that in all the previous years of American history George Washington was the only selection for the Hall of Fame to receive unanimous approval of the American people.

"Today," he added, "the sons and daughters of Oklahoma present a companion to Washington. He is a man who is the unanimous choice of the people of the United States. This man who never held an office became pre-eminently great."

Duke Graduation Closes Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—In traditional graduation exercises June 5 Duke University awarded 812 academic degrees. The class was one of the largest in the institution's hundred-year history.

The awarding of diplomas and three honorary degrees was followed by the lowering of the class flag, which officially closed the year 1938-39, one of the most eventful in Duke history. The three-day commencement program, attended by large numbers of parents, alumni and friends, rivaled in interest the academic festival of last April, when the 100th anniversary of the institution's origin was celebrated.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, educational counsellor of the National Broadcasting company and former President of Yale university, addressed the graduates this morning on "The Place of the University in the Struggle for Freedom."

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Quebec's Padlock Law Upheld Against Alien Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The so-called Padlock Law of the Province of Quebec which was created to stem the spread of Communistic propaganda has been held constitutional and within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature by Chief Justic Greenshields.

The judgment is one of far-reaching consequences, in that it confirms the right of a provincial authority to legislate in a field which the federal authority has not covered.

The Padlock Law, adopted March 24, 1927, has been much criticized, having been looked upon by some as a tyrannical misuse of power, and contrary to "British liberty." It also has been criticized because of the sweeping powers which it places in the hands of the Attorney General.

The case arose from the action last December of Commissioner P. A. Piuze of the Provincial Police in notifying Louis Fineberg that Muni Taub, his son-in-law, was using rooms rented to him for the dissemination of Communist propaganda and that Mr. Fineberg must take steps to evict Taub. Police said that as an alternative the entire premises would be closed under the law, which permits padlocking of an establishment for not more than one year.

Mr. Taub refused consistently to vacate the premises on the ground his lease had not expired, so Mr. Fineberg instituted Superior Court action. In his judgment, the Chief Justice annulled Mr. Taub's lease and ordered him ejected. He awarded Mr. Fineberg $285 damages and assessed costs against Mr. Taub.

The Padlock Law, according to the judgment of the Chief Justice, does not create a criminal offence. Instead if affects the uses of private property, and property rights are admittedly within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces. It is a preventive rather than a punitive measure.

Chief Justice Greenshields said: "I fail to find in the statute any interference with freedom of speech, but the statute books of every Province abound with provisions putting some restraint on the nature and subject of the citizens' speeches. The statute with which I am dealing does not." The Padlock Law deals with the use of property. The Chief Justice added "That even if the statute has its defects; even if it is uncertain, indefinite and meaningless to everyone except the defendant, that may render the act difficult of enforcement or application, but it does not make for the unconstitutionality of the enactment."

The decision is to be appealed.

Madrid Seizures Take 20 More As Roundup Spreads

MADRID (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's Secret Service seized 20 persons in Madrid June 6 charged with assassinations of Nationalist sympathizers and priests and with sacking churches during the civil war.

Police of Murcia, Alicante, Barcelona, and other cities rounded up several hundred additional suspected criminals.

Eighteen permanent military tribunals in night sessions passed out death sentences to an unestimated number of convicted murderers, and looters.

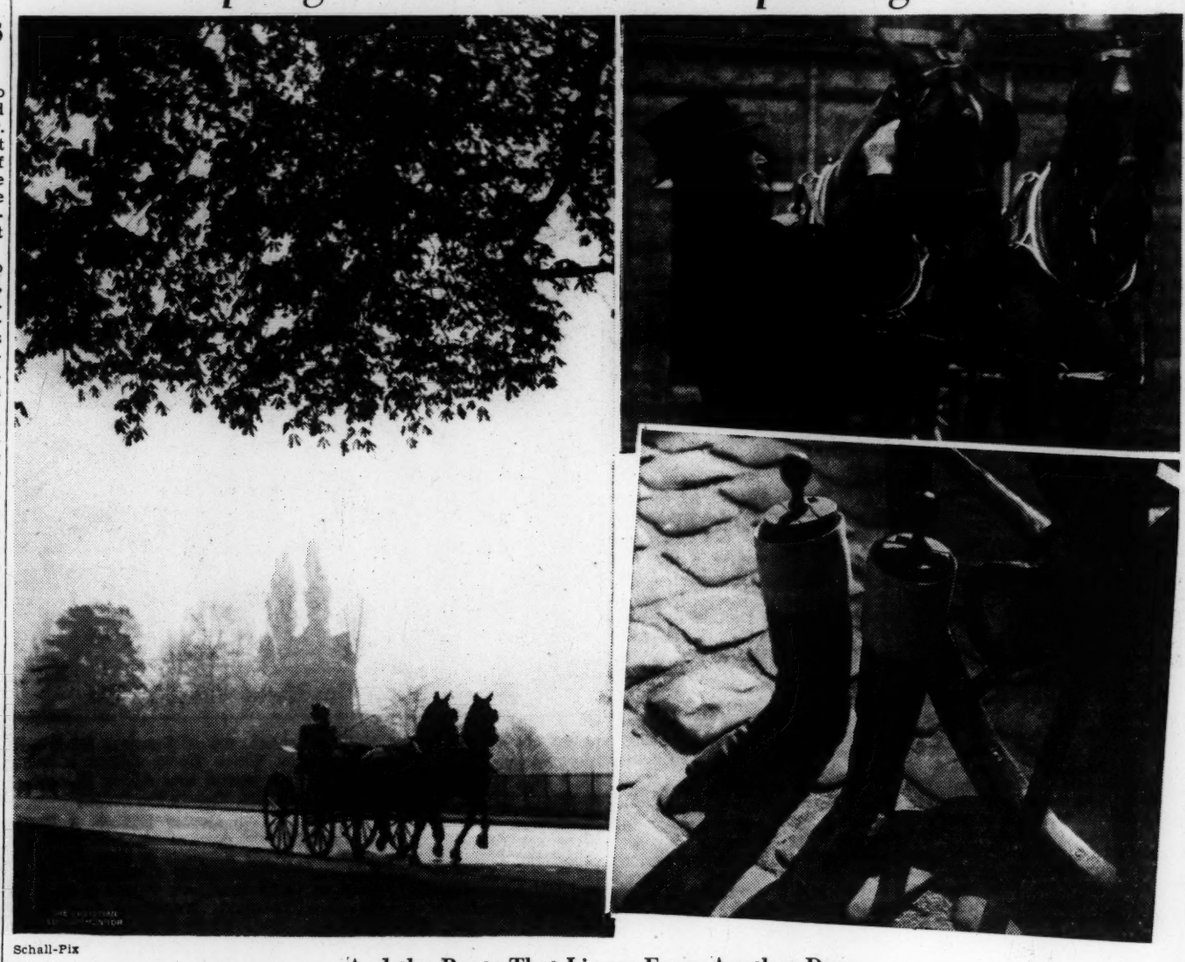
The rapid cleanup of suspected criminals was continuing by the hour, and hundreds were being sent to prisons and concentration camps.

The Nationalists have complaints calling for arrests of at least a million more persons, and the tribunals, working at top speed, will require at least another year to clean the dockets.

Secret Service, civil, and military authorities have appealed to the general public to denounce persons suspected of "criminal acts" during or after the Republican regime.

The Nationalists have announced that from March 28 to May 26 there were 688 executions. This is the only official figure given on death penalties imposed by the Nationalists.

Spring in the Bois—and a Spanking Pair



Schall-Pix

And the Boots That Linger From Another Day

A fashionable Parisienne who still keeps a carriage-and-pair handles her own trotters on a boulevard in the Bois de Boulogne. Top—Milady's groom tightens a buckle before leaving. Bottom—The groom's boots, which nowadays must be made to order.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A delightful combination of the old and the new marks Parisian peoples, buildings, and customs.

The atmosphere of Paris, that unique continental city, is full of memories of the past, of historical reminiscences. Many old customs have been preserved by its conservative population; so the carriage-and-pair, of which our grandparents were so proud, has never disappeared from the boulevards of the French capital.

A careful check-up reveals that just an even half-dozen privately-owned carriages and teams are still trotting the streets of Paris.

Germany Recasts Baltic Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 7—As Germany strengthens its position in the Baltic through its addition of Latvia and Estonia to its nonaggression pact group, the question of refortification of the Aaland Islands—strategic key to the water approaches to Finland and Russia—continues to be an important issue.

Although the Swedish Government has withdrawn its bill providing for refortification of the Islands the measure is regarded in Stockholm as merely postponed. A special session of the Riksdag is already being planned to discuss the problem raised by Russia's refusal to agree to remilitarization, which is to be carried out by Sweden with the co-operation of Finland, under the international agreement affecting the Islands over which Finland holds actual sovereignty.

At the same time the Government shelved the bill ratifying the proposed naval agreement between Britain and Sweden. In diplomatic circles in London the conviction is expressed that the settlement of both these issues is merely postponed, pending a more favorable moment after the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet accord.

Reich Pressure on Sweden

There are indications that German pressure on Sweden has been increasing lately and is now intense. This pressure has taken the form particularly in "requests" of authorities virtually compelling suppression of all publications unfavorable to the Reich. The effect of this has been to modify somewhat the general feeling in Sweden which from being favorable to Germany now tends to become somewhat anti-Hitler, though there are still many strong pro-German elements.

In this connection it is understood that the Russian opposition to refortification of the Aaland Islands was largely based on a belief in Soviet circles that the Finnish Army has deep-rooted Fascist sympathies. It is also considered that the Swedish officer class has a strong aristocratic tradition, and at heart disapproves of Communist Russian much more than National Socialist Germany. Hence the Soviet Government rather hesitates to sanction the transformation of a barren and more or less useless set of islands into a fortified barrier which might in the end not be defended by its owners, and would then make an important stronghold for German long-range and anti-aircraft batteries operating against Soviet forces in the Baltic.

Russia Questions Finland

In his foreign policy speech to the Supreme Soviets May 31, Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff disclosed that Russia had asked Finland for information as to the "purpose and nature" of the intended armament.

"Instead of complying with this entirely natural wish of the Soviet Union, the Government of Finland refused to furnish the U. S. S. R. the information and explanations in question," Mr. Molotoff said.

"It is not difficult to see that references to military secrecy which accompanied this refusal are absolutely unconvincing. As a matter of fact the Finnish Government communicated its plan of arming the Aaland Islands to another Government—the Swedish Government. And not only did it communicate its plan but also invited the Swedish Government to take part in carrying out this whole plan of armament. Yet Sweden, according to the convention of 1921, enjoys no special rights in this respect. On the other hand the interest of the Soviet Union in the question of arming the Aaland Islands, far from being less, is greater than that of Sweden.

"In the light of recent international events the question of the Aaland Islands has assumed particular importance for the Soviet Union. We do not deem it possible to reconcile ourselves to any attempt to ignore the interests of the U. S. S. R. in this question of great importance to the defence of our country."

One aspect of the situation, however, which tends to decrease Soviet suspicions is the refusal of Finland and Sweden to enter into nonaggression pacts with Germany. This indeed may prove to be one of the important factors in the complicated series of diplomatic maneuvers by which both Russia and the Reich are seeking a controlling influence in the Baltic.

Finland Defends Fortification Plan

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, June 7

Juho Niukkanen, Finnish Defense Minister, declared June 5 that "Finland is ready to fortify the Aaland Islands according to the original plan."

Arriving here as the guest of the Swedish Foreign Minister, he asserted that Finland considered fortification of the Islands "Finland's own business."

Russian objections, he said, "to our corking up the bay are not worth discussing, as cannon of that range do not exist."

BERLIN, June 7 (AP)—Germany concluded nonaggression pacts today with Estonia and Latvia, and Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, called the signing a "new, drastic answer by the 'threatened' (nations) to the American President Roosevelt."

The newspaper declared the agreements "constitute a painful setback for the feverish efforts of the world democracy to win over Bolshevism for its anti-German front."

It asserted that Germany offered lasting peace and complete freedom contrary to "infatuated England, which offers unrest, dangerous frictions and deadly war danger."

The agreements had been under discussion for more than a month, since Reichsführer Hitler offered such pacts to six Baltic States. The other four States are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Other Previous Pacts

Norway, Sweden, and Finland replied that they did not consider themselves threatened and wanted no such commitments. Denmark signed May 31. A similar pact was concluded with Lithuania shortly after the German annexation of Memelland in March.

William Munters, Karl Selter, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Ministers, respectively, of Latvia, Estonia, and Germany, signed the documents at the Foreign Ministry.

Estonia and Latvia were among the 31 nations listed by President Roosevelt in his April 15 message to Herr Hitler asking for assurances that Germany had no aggressive designs on them.

Question Asked by Hitler

Herr Hitler preceded his April 28 Reichstag speech rejecting the President's suggestions by asking smaller neighbor States if they considered themselves threatened by Germany and followed it by offering non-aggression pacts to the six northern countries.

The pacts with Latvia and Estonia have the same text and provide that if the treaty between Germany and one of the two Baltic States becomes void the other treaty may be renewed following negotiations at the suggestion of either party.

The agreements are almost identical with those signed with Denmark last week and provide that in case of war the continuation of normal commerce with third nations by Baltic States will not be regarded as support of these nations even though they are engaged in conflict with Germany.

Soviet Terms Are Restated

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP)—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared today that the Soviet Russian reply to British-French mutual assistance pact proposals was "an exact reflection" of Vyacheslaff Molotoff's publicly spoken conditions—including a promise of assistance for three "well known" Baltic States.

The editorial disclosed for the first time in Moscow that a formal reply had been delivered. Foreign Commissar Molotoff told the Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, May 31, that the Soviet Union considered the British-French proposals inadequate.

Pravda said that the formal reply formulated minimum conditions for "organization of a defensive front for peace against further extension of aggression in Europe. These conditions are as follows:

1. Conclusion of an effective pact for mtual assistance against aggression among Great Britain, France, and the U. S. S. R.

2. The rendering of assistance on the part of Great Britain, France, and the U. S. S. R. to those five countries to which Great Britain and France already have guaranteed their assistance against aggression.

3. The rendering of assistance on the part of Great Britain, France, and the U. S. S. R. to three well-known Baltic States against violation of their neutrality by aggressors.

4. Conclusion of a concrete agreement on methods, forms, and dimensions of assistance.

"A peculiar feature of the present stage of negotiations," Pravda added, "is that the Soviet proposals not only reflect the position of the Government but also express the will of the Supreme Soviet itself. . . ."

Youth's Role in Government; Christian Zeal in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Youth's role in democratic Government was the principal subject of discussion here recently when nearly 1,000 Y. M. C. A. secretaries of the United States and Canada gathered to shape Y. M. C. A. activities for the coming three years.

The delegates, who constitute the Association of Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, met in Toronto for the first time in their triennial conference.

Prof. Harry Overstreet of the College of the City of New York told the delegates that one of the greatest needs of America is for the young people of the present generation to be fired with a zeal for a true Christian democracy.

Guidance should be a two-way process, he went on. The child should guide the elder, too.

Paul Kellogg, Chairman of the National Council of Social Work, told the conference that modern society must be so arranged as to give security. He went on to cite the growth of safety legislation, health insurance, and employment insurance, and old-age pensions as evidence that the present era has made a beginning in the task of safeguarding against insecurity.

The only reasonably sure protection that a country can have in these days is a general understanding on the part of the people of the ideals for which democracy stands and an ability to apply them in the everyday affairs of life, said A. J. Stoddart.

The State Secretaries' Association elected the following officers: President, H. W. Rohrig, Atlanta, Ga.; Vice-President, Willard Hall, Concord, N. H.; secretary-treasurer, Haines Kent, Bethlehem, Pa.

City general secretaries elected as its President E. W. Brandenburg, St. Louis, Mo., while membership secretaries elected as President, W. H. White, Montreal.

British Fatality Due to Japanese Develops Tension

SHANGHAI (AP) — Diplomatic complications today followed the passing of a British citizen, who had been injured by Japanese marines.

Japanese charged that the Englishman, R. M. Tinkler who formerly was inspector of municipal police here, fired upon a Japanese officer and threatened his men when they entered a British cotton mill in the Pootung district to stop a fight between strikers and nonstrikers.

"This case is not a mere issue involving pointing a gun by a Briton at Japanese," a Japanese Embassy spokesman declared. "It involves lawlessness toward a Japanese officer in uniform. That Japanese marines should have disarmed Tinkler and manhandled him is expectable under the circumstances."

British privately charged that the Japanese misrepresented the facts. British officials made no statement but were investigating.

The incident was one of several in recent weeks that have made considerable tension. Japanese naval forces recently landed at a Pootung dock where British were policing a cotton mill, whereupon the British withdrew. The British held they first asked Japanese to police the plant but that this was not done.

Another incident is the detention by Japanese at Kalgan of Lieut. Col. C. R. Spear, military attaché to the British Embassy, and Lieut. John Cooper. Domei, Japanese news agency, in a Kalgan dispatch declared Lieut. Spear had collected military information which he planned to relay to his superiors through Chinese Communist Army wireless communications. Lieut. Cooper "smuggled himself" inside the Japanese lines without informing the Army, Domei said, adding that investigation continued.

Hsu Shih-chang

TOKYO, June 7 (AP)—A Domei, official Japanese News Agency, dispatch from Tientsin yesterday reported the passing of Hsu Shih-chang, President of China from 1918 to 1922.

Hsu was Minister of the Government Council in 1905, Grand Councillor of State in 1906 and 1910, Viceroy of Manchuria 1907-09, High Commissioner of the Emperor in 1911, Grand Guardian of the Emperor in 1912, and Secretary of State in 1914 and 1916. He had been in retirement since 1922.

Virginia Poetry Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Virginia Poetry Society re-elected Mrs. Emma Gray Trigg of Richmond for another term as President. The Society's $50 prize award was given to Oscar Williams, of New York, for his poem, "Lazarus."

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Y. W. C. A. Gives Helpful Hand To Students From Other Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Before Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt was married to an American, she was an exchange student from Germany at Columbia. She entered the University for study for an advanced degree, and taught German literature at Hunter College. So she had ample opportunity to come to know the problems of the alien student in the United States.

Many people befriended her. "Showed her the ropes" is the American expression for smoothing the path of a stranger on an American college campus, and opening to her as a visitor, warmly welcomed, the door to the informal family life of average Americans.

Now Mrs. Pratt, having the opportunity, is doing as she was done by, acting as chairman of a student committee, organized by the Young Women's Christian Association, to co-ordinate and minister to the social needs of students who are strangers in a strange land. The Committee is called the International Student Committee and it has just turned out a handbook, designed to help students in other countries, contemplating stays in the United States, to know how to get around and feel at home. The handbook is called "We Take You Now to the United States" and, in addition to expounding the intricacies of the immigration laws, and the routine of passports, it makes suggestions for campus living, up to and including clothes to wear with aplomb on the campus and estimated costs of living in the educational centers most frequented by students from other countries.

The handbook is new, but the service itself is not; it is all part of a program laid out in 1912 by the Association, a program which has grown in scope and performance so that now 1,550 foreign women, currently studying in the colleges of the United States, look to it first and foremost for friendly counsel, advice and criticism. The Committee is constituted now just about as it was at the outset, for it was carefully thought out then and has changed in what might be called format only to provide for a job, larger in dimension but the same in aim. It now functions as an independent organization, through a joint committee of recent college graduates and foreign students and, with Mrs. Pratt at its head, it gathers together young women from China, Hawaii, Australia, Java, Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Puerto Rico, England, France and Sweden.

"We take you now to the United States" presents advance answers to many of the questions with which visiting students will perforce come armed. One of the most important sections is on the immigration laws. "It is amazing," Mrs. Pratt says, "how much trouble can come to students out of ignorance of immigration laws. We have even had cases involving our students in deportation proceedings. Naturally the students want to know how to avoid being sent away again the moment they have arrived!"

Mrs. Pratt returned to her native Germany after her graduation from Columbia, but stayed only a few months, and returned then to the United States to be married. She has three children.

Miss Grace Hoover is secretary of the International Student Committee and is working now through the Midwestern colleges where the problems of foreign students vary quite considerably from those in New York. International Houses in New York, Chicago and Berkeley, Calif., are headquarters for the Student Committee work. Through them the vacations of the students, and short sightseeing trips are arranged. In addition there are multitudes of problems in orientation to be met.

In 1933 the work of the Committee nearly lapsed because the Y. W. C. A. lacked sufficient budget funds to continue it. But it was salvaged by Dr. Paul M. Limbert of New College at Columbia. He did this by the (comparatively) simple expedient of making an incisive survey of the accomplishments of the committee since its establishment, which aroused so much interest that funds were found to continue it.

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Ontario Doctors Endorse Medical Plan for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ontario—Compulsory sickness insurance was endorsed by the Ontario Medical Association at its meeting here, a decision regarded among supporters of socialized medicine as one of the most significant steps taken in Canada toward adoption of the system throughout the Dominion.

Action of the organized physicians of Ontario is commented on as in contrast with the position of the medical profession in the United States, which is fighting similar proposals.

Vote for compulsory insurance here came in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the Canadian Medical Association to the provincial medical bodies, asking for their position on compulsory insurance. The other provincial associations are expected to record themselves for or against, and report to the Dominion organization.

The replies will be considered by the Canadian Medical Association when it meets in Montreal June 17.

Establishment of a national compulsory system in the Dominion would require legislation. Up to the present, the moves for socialized medicine have been made on a provincial basis. Many doctors favoring the system want it to be made national.

El Camino Real Gets Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — A monument commemorating the oldest established highway across Texas—some say the oldest in the nation—was unveiled recently at Normangee, Texas. The route has two names—the Old San Antonio Road and El Camino Real (the King's Highway). The trail was first blazed 248 years ago by the Spanish Provincial Governor, Don Domingo Teran de Los Rios, and extended from the Rio Grande to the Sabine, linking Presidio del Rio Grande with the early missions in East Texas.

Adventurers and explorers, tradesmen and colonizers used the old road, extending northeast and southwest across Texas, crossing the San Antonio, Guadalupe, San Marcos, Colorado, Brazos and Trinity Rivers—a route along which commercial and pleasure travel still flows. Today most of the highway is paved to speed the motor traffic where once ox carts creaked through mud and sand.

Normangee, little town on the Leon-Madison County line, was chosen for the memorial, erected belatedly as a Texas centennial (1936) project, because it is near the half-way mark along the historic highway. Markers erected along the road by patriotic organizations already had distinguished it.

Airports In America

There are 2,174 airports in the United States.

Taking the Ink Out of Old Newspapers

Process Which May Mean Big Saving in Newsprint

Picture shows waste paper on the way to becoming white newsprint through method discovered by Dr. F. W. Hochstetter of Pittsburgh, who stands third from left

Salvaging of Newsprint Demonstrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—To a Western Pennsylvania natural scientist goes the distinction of inventing a process for the manufacture of newsprint by the de-inking process which is seen here as bearing the earmarks of a practical solution of a problem upon which other scientists have worked for years.

The invention is one that is heralded as an achievement that may revolutionize the paper industry and bring the cost of newsprint, which now sells at around $50 a ton, tumbling down to around $35 a ton—a reduction that would be welcome to the publishers, who are confronted by constantly increasing costs of production.

Dr. F. W. Hochstetter, of Pittsburgh, is the developer of the process. He has been working for about 15 years along lines of industrial development under the sponsorship of Joe C. Trees, a leader in national oil and gas industry.

For many years research workers have been trying to evolve some process that could be used successfully in manufacturing white paper from old magazines, newspapers and other printed paper products. It was known that the necessary wood fibers were in the printed paper, but the adhesion of the ink and the wood fibers proved to be such an obstacle that the pulp could be used only in the manufacture of wallboard, cartons and various types of "rough" papers and, due to the ink content, could not be turned into white paper successfully.

After Dr. Hochstetter had decided to turn his inventive bent to the de-inking problem and had worked upon the proposition for some time, the idea that enabled him to work out a successful solution for the making of white paper from paper which had been printed previously came to him "in a flash."

In a demonstration in his laboratory Dr. Hochstetter "dumped in" a quantity of used paper which ultimately became a muddy pulp, and then the chemical which Dr. Hochstetter has developed was poured in, resulting in the separation of the various types of inks and impurities, leaving white pulp to be manufactured into white paper.

Four tons of the pulp was made and shipped to the Tarentum paper mill and there turned into newsprint, subsequently to be examined by experts, who declared it seemed tougher and whiter than the ordinary newsprint.

The matter of cost became an important factor, and here the de-inked process paper scored again, for it was estimated that it could be produced to sell at from $30 to $35 a ton.

An important factor in a widespread development of the Hochstetter plan of manufacture would be the conservation of forests. Also it would mean the increase of employment in the American paper manufacturing industry, for mills could be set up in many parts of the United States, whereas at present a large proportion of the pulp comes from Canada.

Another important development in newsprint manufacturing came as an incidental discovery to Dr. Hochstetter while he was making his experiments. He discovered a way of making paper from straw, cornstalks, weeds, marsh grass or any plants with strong fibers. This process, he said, is entirely different from that employed in de-inking paper and would require different types of equipment. However, neither process would necessitate any change in the set-up of the paper mills, as the pulp manufactured both from waste paper and from straw is similar to that made from virgin wood.

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Detroit Strike Agreement May Give 200,000 Jobs

DETROIT (AP)—Tens of thousands of auto workers will go back to work June 8 if Briggs Manufacturing Company employees ratify an agreement to settle their strike, now 17 days old.

The management and spokesmen for the striking union reached the agreement last night after many days of discussion. It was stated that the seven Briggs plants could resume operations a few hours after ratification.

Details of the settlement were withheld by James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator who presided over the negotiations. They will be announced when ratified.

The final draft of a contract is scheduled for review, after which the rank and file of Briggs Local of the United Auto Workers Union (C. I. O.), which called the strike, was to vote on the question.

Chrysler Corporation, affected to a greater extent than any other automobile manufacturer, by the strike of the 15,000 Briggs Body Workers, announced it also would resume production Thursday if the Briggs agreement is ratified. Approximately 55,000 Chrysler employees have been idle because of the corporation's dependence upon Briggs.

Estimates of the total number returning to work upon ratification of the agreement ranged as high as 200,000.

Unofficial reports said that the C. I. O.-U. A. W. had been given exclusive bargaining rights and that the Homer Martin A. F. of L.-U. A. W. had been "frozen out." There was no official verification of this contention.

The strike was called May 22 when the union demanded settlement of 28 grievances. Both sides eventually accepted Dewey's arbitration of these matters and then became deadlocked over the terms of a new contract.

Chrysler Corporation June 6 withdrew its Labor Board petition to subpoena membership records of the rival unions after the C. I. O.-U. A. W. had withdrawn from evidence its contracts covering those plants. The C. I. O. is petitioning for sole collective bargaining rights with Chrysler.

Women Inventors Steal Show At Exhibit of New Gadgets

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—One look at the exhibits at the National Inventors' Congress today dispelled the idea that inventing was exclusively a pastime for men. Twenty-four feminine inventors proudly exhibited their handiwork, all allegedly boons to mankind.

Miss Johnnie Reif, a young abstractor of Tulsa, Okla., exhibited a simple lightweight adjustable circular cardboard shield for feminine faces, necks and ears, to be worn under a hot dryer after a shampoo.

Another Tulsa woman (a fourth of the women exhibitors were from Tulsa) came through with an air - conditioned pie pan. As fashioned by Mrs. Samuel Pendelton McBirney, this wire bottom contraption is insurance against soggy pie crusts.

A cloth makeup band to keep cold cream out of the hair was the contribution of Mrs. Catherine M. Gorman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, while Mrs. Maria K. Heinzman of Tulsa designed a makeup cape to protect the dress while powdering the nose.

Esther Brown of Roanoke, Va., went complicated with a combination vanity-walking stick-beach cape-beach umbrella. In the top of the metal cane is a vanity. Out of the cane comes umbrella ribs and off the shoulders of the beach-bather comes a cape that covers the umbrella.

Georgie Lyle of Littlefield, Texas, showed buttons with a trick fastening to make them attach to the dress without aid of needle and thread, and Mrs. Effie Boeter of Seattle, Wash., sent her idea of a poor man's caddy—a golf bag on a wheel.

A woman had a hand in one of the most unusual exhibits at the congress—a doughnut with a handle. Arthur Basham of Indianola, Iowa, gallantly gave his wife credit for her part in designing the doughnut. It's triangular and the handle is part of the doughnut.

Tax Conflict Elimination Sought in U. S. Parley

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Paul V. Betters of Washington, executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, has urged President Roosevelt to call a national conference of State and municipal representatives to eliminate tax conflicts.

"If the President would do this, it would be a lasting contribution to government in this country," Mr. Betters asserted in an address prepared for the New York State Conference of Mayors.

"States are stealing and usurping municipal revenues. The Federal Government has invaded the revenue sources of States.

"It has been continually necessary for the cities to ask Washington to do things which would never have been required had the cities been given a more adequate revenue system."

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Welles Puts Anti-War Duty At the Door of Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7 — Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, yesterday set forth in appealing terms the case of the State Department for the American people to put their detestation of war to a constructive purpose. The United States, he said, must share in the active making and maintaining of peace.

Mr. Welles spoke before an alumni luncheon at Columbia University in connection with the commencement ceremonies. At no time did he advocate going beyond the "means short of war" which President Roosevelt has set as the present boundary of foreign policy. But within these bounds, he declared, much can be done.

"I am honestly amazed," he said, "by my realization that a great number of our people are giving thought solely to the way in which we can best keep out of war, if war occurs—and very little, if at all, to the way in which this Nation of ours may most effectively exert its influence so that war may not break out.

"Surely it must be apparent that in this complex modern world, if the conflagration of war becomes general, the danger of involvement on the part of the United States would be far greater than if a general war is avoided."

Missed Opportunities Cited

The United States failed to do this once before, Mr. Welles said. "During the two decades since the termination of the Great War, every impartial student of history will admit that responsible statesmen have failed time and again to seize the opportunities which existed, in order to rectify the cruelties, the injustices, and the stupidities resulting, as they always do result, from a peace imposed by victor on vanquished—and thus to construct the foundations of a new order which might well have presaged a better era. There is today no more tragic phase than this: 'It might have been.'

"And in the long series of errors of omission . . . we cannot escape our share of the responsibility . . . during that period when the potent influence of the United States, and particularly its effective cooperation in the field of economic readjustments, might well have been a determining factor, our leaders and our people were all too often content merely to talk about peace, without offering any practical contribution toward making peace a tangible reality.

'Wise Limitations' Set

"Today, we confront the all important issue of whether we, as a people, shall exercise our influence—within the wise limitations of our policy of noninvolvement in political engagemnts with other powers and without threat of force, military or economic, to the end that conditions which breed war may be remedied or averted, or of whether we shall sit supinely by until the catastrophe comes, if it must come, and then salvage what flotsam there may be left to salvage from the wreckage."

He concluded: "It seems to me that there are three phases of policy on which we would do well immediately to concentrate:

"First, so long as present world conditions continue, to maintain our own military and naval establishment at such a point as to make it impossible for this Nation to become the victim of aggression, and to enable us to join with neighbors in the effective defense of this hemisphere.

"Second, to revise our own so-called legislation in such fashion as to ensure, so far as that can be done by law, our keeping out of war not our own making; and yet, while wholly within the pale of neutrality, to make sure that such legislation does not constitute an encouragement, and even an assistance, to the proponents of military conquest in other parts of the world.

"Finally . . . to make available our constructive co-operation to other nations of the world in the manner set forth in the President's appeal of April 14 (to Germany and Italy)."

Air Leader

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Planned Navy Flight

Capt. John H. Towers, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Navy Board of Aeronautics, helped in ocean exploit of 1919.

British and American Policies Compared

By Sir Frederick Whyte
Director General of the English Speaking Union
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The presence of King George VI on American soil denotes his lively interest in the destiny of the United States, and, at a moment when we rejoice to think that he is enjoying that boundless American hospitality which many of us know so well, it is appropriate that we should see in the Royal visit something more than a pleasant exchange of courtesies.

The challenge thrown down at the feet of democracy has revealed to both peoples their essential community of ideals in a way that nothing else could have done. I take the King's visit as a fit occasion for some self-examination by both nations, and for an exchange of the thoughas that each entertains about the other. This is all the more important, and would be appropriate even if there were no Royal visit to prompt it, because America and Britain alike are engaged in a heart-searching enquiry into their foreign policies.

Each is endeavoring to find new and firm ground for action in the foreign field. And though each takes its own national interest as a primary guide, both are aware that there is a claim far exceeding mere individual national interest to which neither can be deaf. It is not too much to say, indeed, that the more our two nations listen to the supra-national claim, the more nearly will they approach to a solution of their problem of individual security.

From what points do Britain and America start today in the search for a fruitful line of action in foreign affairs? Clearly not from the same point. America's comparative distance from the European scene has prompted it to believe, in recent years, that isolation would give it security. And thus its regime of neutrality came into being; though, as we know, the Neutrality Act has already undergone substantial revision in the light of recent experience. And this revision is part of the search for what I have called "a fruitful line of action in foreign affairs."

© Elliott & Fry

Sir Frederick Whyte
Looks for resistance to extravagant demands

Shift of Initiative

Britain, on the other hand, bebins its search from a different point of departure. The first thing that Britain has to acknowledge is its obligation to take some part in European affairs, without being as yet clear whether its part should be great or small. As long as the League of Nations was the apparent center of world affairs, Britain's part was wide and general. For that very reason, it lacked precision; and when the League's power was tested in particular issues—for example, the Far East, or Abyssinia—this lack of precision made all action ineffective.

When Britain awoke to the fact that the collective action of the League was ineffective (I'm not dealing here with blame, but with the facts of today) it found that other Powers outside the League had seized the initiative from it. Therefore, Britain's first problem, in 1938, was somehow to recover that lost initiative in foreign affairs; and, until that lost initiative was recovered, it had to accept the accomplished facts of Fascist and National Socialist policy, with as good a grace as it could command. This lost initiative explains (without excusing, if you like) such things as Non-Intervention in Spain, and, above all, "Munich."

Now, Britain's recovery implies powerful re-armament in the first place. When power has thus been regained, Britain can intervene with some assurance that its voice will be heard, and its advice heeded. The recovery of force through re-armament gives Britain the power to say "No" to extravagant demands. And we are now approaching the point where Britain's word will probably be effective. But merely the power to resist impossible demands is not enough.

Repair of World

After reaching the stage of checking further aggression, it is vitally necessary to carry policy from that negative point to the positive inauguration of an international program of real appeasement. We have not yet, nor nearly yet, reached that stage in European affairs, and until we are nearer it, we cannot say what constructive international plan will be possible. In a word, we are still in the period of recovering the initiative. And I sincerely hope that Americans will patiently appreciate the nature of our predicament while we are so recovering our freedom of action. There is nothing to be gained by crying over spilt milk, still less to be gained by looking for a scape-goat. This is no hour for recrimination. We have all been at fault; and now we have to repair a world so nearly broken by our common fault.

Let me make one or two assumptions before I conclude by returning to our Anglo-American problem. I am going to assume that Britain can, and will, recover the initiative. I am going to assume that France and Britain together can evolve a constructive international plan.

American Answer

What then?

It is manifest that such a plan must have a wider measure of support than was given to the League in recent years. That implies its acceptance by Germany, by Russia, by Italy . . . in the end. But I feel sure that it also requires some measure of American support. In that conviction, I am not asking any American to say, here and now, what kind of support he might expect his country to give. But I am asking Americans of like mind with myself to ponder the question betimes, so that when the issue ripens, the United States may have an answer ready, an answer which is commensurate with the power and ideals of America.

Anglo-American relations, in former times, were the common coin of after-dinner oratory, spinning variations on the theme that "blood is thicker than water."

Today while sentiment is still a great and welcome power we have passed into a new phase of history in which the policy of the future must arise from common interests and common ideals. Let us in Great Britain acknowledge with gratitude that some of the most moving words spoken in defense of this community of free peoples' have been uttered by the present President of the United States. In listening to them we would fain detect, in his accents, not only a warning to those who would stir up trouble, but a great encouragement to all who seek a stable peace for a distracted world.

Amen Undismayed By Martin Acquittal

NEW YORK (AP)—Undismayed by acquittal of County Judge George Washington Martin on a bribery charge, Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen prepared June 5 to seek early trials for others of more than 40 persons indicted for various offenses in his investigation of official Brooklyn.

Judge Martin, acquitted Saturday night of the charge he received $1,000 to dismiss an indictment, said he planned to resume his place as senior judge after a rest of three or four weeks. He has been on the bench 19 years.

In the meantime, the Brooklyn Bar Association called a meeting for Thursday, at which Secretary Walter Bruchhausen said he would introduce a resolution asking resignation of William F. X. Geoghan as Kings County Prosecutor.

Acquittal of Judge Martin was one of the few reversals that Mr. Amen has encountered in a long career as a special Federal Rackets Prosecutor and State Attorney. Before being appointed to the Brooklyn post by Governor Lehman nearly eight months ago, Mr. Amen obtained more than 200 racketeering convictions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

First U. S. Railroad

Ground for the first railroad in America was broken in 1827.

New Deal Court Victories Grow; Jackson Wins in 12 of 14 Cases

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — The reconstituted Supreme Court wound up its term June 5 and departed on a long vacation after adding several more victories to a New Deal list which, on the whole, indicates that the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary are now traveling the same legal track.

Individually it was a triumph for Robert H. Jackson, the hard-working Solicitor General, who has been active in a remarkable number of cases representing the Administration and concludes the term with a great majority of victories. If the score or more individual cases are resolved into issues, Mr. Jackson has won approximately 12 out of 14, while in the two cases "lost" by the Government, he has been more intent on getting a cloudy issue clarified than in achieving a specified end. The two defeats were in the Strecker deportation and Elg citizenship cases.

Generalizing from the record of the past term the Administration appears to have a continued sympathetic court with what is sometimes described as a "New Deal majority." Another reason for current New Deal victories, as contrasted to defeats in Mr. Roosevelt's first term, is more careful preparation of laws and possibly greater regard for constitutional precedents. The year has replaced two so-called liberals with two other so-called liberals—Felix Frankfurter for Benjamin Cardozo and William O. Douglas for Louis D. Brandeis—but since these changes replaced like with like they did not alter the basic complexion of the court.

Two Lesser Dissenters?

The so-called "conservatives, who for years dominated the Supreme Court and held the majority at the advent of Mr. Roosevelt, are now tenaciously represented by Justices McReynolds and Butler, who were distinguished by frequent dissents in the past term. Monday, for example, in the three major opinions—the ruling declaring the Child Labor Amendment still alive, that ending the Hague anti-civil liberties rule in Jersey City, and the milk marketing cases upholding the farm Marketing Act—the two justices dissented in each instance.

They dissented alone in the child labor case (7 to 2) and in the 5-to-2 Hague case (in which Justices Frankfurter and Douglas took no part), while they joined others in the minority in the 5-to-4 New York milk case, and the 6-to-3 Boston case.

Lawyers hastily point out that there is nothing invidious in being in the minority in a Supreme Court decision: they point to the similar position long occupied on the "liberal" side by Holmes and Brandeis. The Holmes-Brandeis dissents are now in some cases becoming the rules of the court, and in the same way if "conservatives" once more dominated the tribunal, by later presidential appointment, Butler-McReynolds might prevail.

In the past session, the Administration has seen its Farm Marketing Act and AAA validated, while Secretary of Agriculture Wallace also scored an initial victory in the latest phase of the long-debated Kansas City stock yards case. The work of the court was memorable also in deciding that the Federal Government can tax salaries of State employees and vice versa, and that judges' salaries may also be subjected to income tax. Here again was a decision to which the so-called conservative judges objected.

Three Defeats for NLRB

Among other important cases there were five affecting the National Labor Relations Board, including three sharp defeats marking the end of the long winning streak which has featured the Wagner Act's previous relationship with the high court. The board won the Sainblatt case, involving jurisdiction, 5 to 2. It lost two cases outright—Columbia Enameling and Sands Manufacturing. These also were 5 to 2 (Reed and Black dissenting). In the Consolidated Edison case it won on most points, but the court set aside the Board's contract.

In the Fansteel (sitdown) case, the court refused to reinstate workers as ordered by the Board, but sided with the Board on all other matters. It was here that the Chief Justice delivered his vigorous denunciation of sitdown strikes. Not one of the five Labor Board cases was decided unanimously.

In fact, the big cases of the court's past session were featured by a degree of divisions, dissents, concurrences, and split opinions. The Supreme Court is livelier than it has been for a long time. There is a legalistic ferment at work, and the new younger members, though generally New Dealish on social-economic matters, have not settled into any rut that permits their advance classification.

Massachusetts Day at Fair Opened by Saltonstall Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Welcomed with a 19-gun salute, an official party from Massachusetts, led by Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, came to the New York World's Fair today in celebration of Massachusetts State Day.

Others in the Bay State party included Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill; Carroll L. Meins, secretary to the Governor; Councilors Arthur A. Hastings, Clayton L. Havey, Edgar S. Lindsay, and George E. Nelson, and Capt. William S. Fitch, military aide.

The customary reception tendered to other state heads and officials from foreign governments was given the Governor and his party. They went first to Perylon Hall for the official reception by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, after which they proceeded to the Court of Peace for review of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corp units. Thence, they went to Arrowbrook, summer City Hall, for the official call on Mayor Fiorello H. La Gaurdia, and to the United States Federal Building to meet Edward J. Flynn, United States Commissioner-General at the Fair.

Drama by State-Actors

After a luncheon at Perylon Hall, the Party went to the theater of the French Pavilion for a performance of the play, "The World of Tomorrow," by Massachusetts amateur players. A program of music by the Boston Music School Orchestra also was heard.

Late in the afternoon the Governor formally opened the Massachusetts exhibit, which is part of the combined New England exhibit, which was followed by a reception. The Governor made no formal address.

Maine features of the Massachusetts building are the three halls of the past, the present, and future, the first depicting the early days of the State by means of historical objects and scenes. The Hall of the Present shows how Massachusetts lives, works, and plays by means of photographs, motion pictures, and other displays. The Hall of the Future envisions advances in technical and industrial fields.

The title, the "Woman of 1939" was bestowed on Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the editorial staff of the New York Times, at ceremonies marking Business and Professional Women's Day at the Fair. Mrs. McCormick was selected by a jury of six women, appointed by the New York Career Tours Committee, which, under the sponsorship of 33 women's organizations, including the business and professional women's body, has headquarters at the Fair.

The committee has set up offices at the Fair to enable career women who visit New York this summer to visit the centers of their business or professions in this city.

And "Interesting"

Mrs. McCormick was cited for her "combination of accuracy and brilliancy," by which she kept the public informed of conditions in the troubled European world.

"They feel that when you state a fact it comes as close to that elusive quantity—the truth—as honest human endeavor can make it," the citation said. "And you always make the fact vitally interesting."

At the same time, before 400 women attending the ceremonies in the French pavilion, the Tours Committee announced the selection of "12 outstanding women of the past 50 years." They listed these as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Ida M. Tarbell, writer; Dr. Florence Sabin, natural scientist; Annie Warburton Goodrich, Dean of Yale University School of Nursing; Carrie Chapman Catt, women's fights leader; Eleanor Robson Belmont, New York civic leader; Mary Ritter Beard, scholar and historian; Dr. S. Josephine Baker, medical researcher; Georgia O'Keefe, painter; Malvina Hoffman, sculptor; Helen Adams Keller, and Helen Rogers Reid, Vice-President and advertising director of the Herald Tribune.

Hines to Request Time for Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Application will be made to the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court on Friday by James J. Hines, one-time powerful Tammany district leader, who stands today convicted of having acted as protector of the "Dutch Schultz" policy racket, for an extension of the time limit within which he must complete his appeal from the General Sessions jury verdict, it was announced June 6.

This time limit will expire on July 4, it having been fixed by Justice Peter Schmuck, of the State Supreme Court, when he granted a certification of reasonable doubt to Mr. Hines.

Martin W. Littleton, Jr., who replaced Lloyd Paul Stryker, veteran lawyer, as Mr. Hines's counsel following the latter's conviction, said he required more time to study the case, which is not expected to come up for argument before next fall.

Indiana Man Heads State Parks Board

ITASCA STATE PARK, Minn. (AP)—Col. Richard Lieber of Indiana was elected to the newly established position of Chairman of the Board of the National Conference on State Parks.

Harold S. Wegner, Director-Secretary of the Akron Metropolitan Park System, was chosen President at the Board meeting, which marked the opening of the nineteenth annual meeting of the conference.

William A. Welch, General Manager of the Palisade Interstate Park in New York and New Jersey, and William Carson, former Chairman of the Virginia Conservation Commission, were re-elected Vice-Presidents.

You get the added enjoyment of anticipation from your vacation, when you plan it carefully in advance by consulting Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. The June 8 issue of the Monitor will contain a section filled with news and advertising particularly helpful to those who look forward to an unusual vacation this year.

Public Exerts Its Power To Aid Chicago's Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Public opinion does count, even in a city run by a big political machine, Chicago folks have found. They point to recent changes in public school policy as an indication.

Parents, teachers, and others who rose in organized or spontaneous protest against certain school policies which they thought politically dictated now feel encouraged. Many of the measures they opposed have been rescinded, they say.

True, no amount of pleading on their part so far has been able to bring about a change in the school board presidency, nor in the superintendency. But so long as these officials respond to public sentiment as they have been doing to an increasing extent in recent years, members of citizen groups feel they are making progress in their efforts to defend the schools.

Mass Exercises Dropped

Most recent indication of the power of public opinion in school matters is the abandonment of plans for mass graduation exercises in Soldier Field, according to the Citizens School Committee. Although protest was largely spontaneous and not organized by this civic group, it got results quickly, the committee notes. The plan to have the 15,626 graduates march into the stadium and hear an address by Mayor Edward J. Kelly was abandoned by Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent, who issued an official statement to that effect May 27.

The mass graduation was given up, he said, because it was found to conflict with plans already made for local graduation exercises in the separate high schols.

Parents objected because a program in Soldier Field would take the exercises out of the neighborhood and tend to centralize school activities, said Mrs. Mabel P. Simpson, executive secretary of the Citizens School Committee.

Dr. Johnson, in announcing that no mass graduation would be held this year, said that a poll of the students would be taken next year to find out their attitude toward such a ceremony.

A number of other changes in school policy, brought about in response to public demand, in the last couple of years, are noted by the Citizens' Schools Committee.

A proposal put forward by Dr. Johnson about two years ago for a change in the high school curriculum to give much greater attention to vocational education was given up for one involving what the Committee terms "only reasonable changes." Citizen groups, the Chicago Teachers' Union, and the Chicago Federation of Labor objected strongly to Dr. Johnson's plan for changing a High School curriculum which he described as "three-fourths academic and one-fourth vocational" to a curriculum three-fourths vocational. Dr. Johnson recognized popular objections in modifying the plan, it is said.

Another change which met with much objection was an increase in the teaching load to six classes for each High School teacher. A return to the five-class schedule was ordered by the superintendent after complaints rolled in.

Experiment Didn't Go

Parents represented in various organizations as well as teachers raised a cry when an experiment was made in reducing the study load of pupils in the first two years of high school. Freshmen and sophomores were to be allowed to take only three majors, according to the first announcement of the plan. Later it was modified to allow students in the upper quarter of their class in the first semester to take four majors the following semester.

The assumption of the school administration was that failures in the first two years would be reduced if children were given lighter schedules. But parents of children limited to three majors didn't like the plan, according to those who made themselves heard on the subject, and the Citizens' Schools Committee made emphatic objections. The order was soon rescinded by the superintendent and this year's budget provided funds for enough additional teachers to return to the four-major schedule for all who wished to take the full course, according to the Citizens' Schools Committee.

Public opinion has brought also restoration of school activities which were abolished in an economy period.

Honolulu Calling!

Pan Pacific Press Photo

Rich Caparisoning in Hawaii

The pa-u rider in the parade of Hoolaulea, Hawaii's annual sugar and pineapple festival, wears the costume of Hawaiian women riders of bygone days. The horse stands proudly as if aware that he is sharing in the attractiveness of the unusual scene.

Broken Rubber Band Recalls Case of Danbury Hatters

NEW YORK (AP)—A rubber band, brittle from age, has broken from a bundle of checks that paid a $252,130.90 Hatters Union debt to D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn.—14 years after a Sherman Act violation suit began in 1903 over a Union shop.

Atop the pile, stuck away among musty papers in a safe, was a check for $175,000 made out to Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney for the hat manufacturing plant in whose name the suit was brought when the Union began a nation-wide boycott because the company refused it a Union shop.

The rubber band broke, spilling 200-odd checks over a paper-littered desk in the offices of the United States Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers International Union, when the records were removed for examination by Martin Lawlor who signed the big check as "Secretary-Treasurer of the Relief Fund United Hatters of N. A." (North America.)

Union Loyalty

Dated July 12, 1917, it represented contributions from American Federation of Labor Workers over the country. On two occasions, they gave one hour's pay each to help retire the debt placed on the Union when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled the boycott violated the restraint of trade provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Mr. Lawlor, now label secretary of the union which changed its name several years ago, said that after a first decision against the union—"a suit not actually prosecuted by Loewe but by the 'anti-boycott association' composed of manufacturers opposed to unions"—Mr. Loewe obtained judgments against homes and bank accounts of the 240 defendants.

"The defendants were chosen from property-holding Union members in Danbury, Bethel and South Norwalk," Mr. Lawlor said, "and were not necessarily members of the Union in the Loewe plant. Among those named were AFL officers, including Samuel Gompers, its president.

"When the final decision came, Mr. Loewe seized the bank accounts. The Union later took over bank books of the defendants and paid them face value for the amounts lost."

The re-payment checks ranged from a few cents to $7,000.

"We memorialized Congress," he said, "contending the Sherman Act was never intended to apply to Labor but the petition never was brought on the floor."

The gray-haired, slightly stooped official who also was made party to the suit, shuffled through the mass of papers, selecting one here and there to refresh his memory.

He picked up one.

"Loewe was non-union," he said, raising his head and gazing off into space while his memory brought back details, "but we finally obtained a number of members in the plant. Then we asked for a Union shop and when this was refused, we struck and started the boycott.

"The boycott seemed the overt act under Connecticut law, Loewe got the attachments.

"But the hatters demurred and this was upheld in Federal Circuit Court in Hartford. Loewe took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals and both parties agreed to certify the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, asking it whether the suit could be maintained.

Appeals and Verdicts

"On Feb. 3, 1908, the Court said the suit could be maintained and the resultant trial in Hartford lasted four months, the judge instructing the jury to find for Loewe's and leaving only the amount unspecified. The jury awarded Loewe's $232,240.12—a trebled verdict plus court costs under the Sherman Act.

"This was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial on April 10, 1911.

"The re-trial began Aug. 20, 1912, before Judge James L. Martin at Hartford, and on Oct. 11, 1912, the jury returned a verdict for Loewe of $80,000 plus costs. This, trebled, amounted to $252,-130.90.

"The union obtained a writ of error and the case went to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, which decided on Dec. 18, 1913, for Loewe. The Union appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States which on Jan. 5, 1915, affirmed the decision for Loewe."

History's Yellowed Papers

That ended the long-fought litigation and Loewe began collecting. At the same time, the Union began efforts to pay the complete account.

Just before the final ruling, a deputy marshal returned an indorsement to the courts that he was unable to collect the money, but:

"Every cent was paid," said Mr. Lawlor.

He gathered up his papers, put a new rubber band around the bundle of green checks, and put them back in a corner of the safe.

New Jersey Finds Labor Law Evasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey Labor Department investigators have uncovered "an unwholesome" situation in Jersey City where industrial homework is being illegally parceled out to low-paid workers by New York companies, according to C. George Krueger, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, today.

Twenty-six State and three Federal operatives have questioned 25 persons in Jersey City, with the result that it was learned they were making artificial flowers without a license. Mr. Krueger said the material was traced to four New York establishments whose owners may be charged with violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

"The New York State Labor Department has banned the manufacture of artificial flowers in homes and apparently these concerns are attempting to dump their work into New Jersey," Mr. Krueger added.

"No arrests have been made," he said, adding that it was not the intention of New Jersey authorities to prosecute these poor people, "many of whom are working under unwholesome conditions to earn from 4 to 20 cents an hour."

Taxes Supply Less Than Half Oregon's Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Although the general public impression is to the contrary, less than half of Oregon's income accrues directly from taxes. This fact was released in a detailed analysis of finances of the State recently released by State Treasurer Walter E. Pearson.

As a basis of illustration, the report disclosed that the total income of the State for the 1938-39 biennium would be in excess of $137,000,000. Only $35,900,000 of this comes directly from property, income, inheritance, gift and gasoline taxes. The remaining more than $100,000,000 represents monies collected from fees, fines, interest on loans and bank deposits, contributions made by the Federal Government toward State activities, proceeds of bond sales, revenue from liquor sales and privilege taxes, together with several miscellaneous sources.

During the last biennium property owners of the State paid into State coffers $1,084,717, an amount that approximates only about one one-hundredth of the entire State budget. Income, excise and intangibles tax accounted for $10,785,-500, while inheritance taxes turned in $1,501,589, and $118,645 was collected through gift taxes.

The largest single item of tax collection is paid by motorists, and during the past biennium amounted to $22,407,444—more than 20 times the amount collected from real and personal property. The only other single unit, in any large amount, comes from the Federal Government. During the past two years this source of funds paid $13,366,275 toward maintenance of State activities. Of this sum, however, $7,-188,048 was used for the construction of highways.

Outside of the tax field income is spread over myriad sources to total the $100,000,000 necessary to meet State expenses. In addition to the $22,000,000 contributed by motorists through the gasoline tax, $8,248,040 is paid by the same group in vehicle registration, mileage and gross revenue fees. The industrial accident commission collects $8,555,056 from State employers and employees under authority of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

41,800,000 Newspapers a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although the population of the United States and Canada has increased only by 17 per cent in the past 15 years, the circulation of daily newspapers has jumped 26 per cent, and the circulation of newspapers in these countries is 41,800,000 daily and 30,900,000 for Sunday circulation each week. These facts were brought out in a booklet, "The Keys to Everywhere," compiled by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in co-operation with the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association, which was recently introduced to a gathering here of leading Canadian advertising executives by the three Toronto daily newspapers.

There are 2,045 daily newspapers in 1,526 cities and towns in the United States and Canada, and 531 Sunday papers in 457 cities and towns, the booklet said, while more than 50,000,000 letters a year were said to be written by readers to editors on every conceivable subject. Readers pay out over $1,000,000 a day for their papers, and $416,000,000 a year, it was claimed.

Advertisements in the newspapers tell their stories to the greatest number of potential customers, reaching as they do people of all income groups, all ages, all classes, and all occupations, it was pointed out.

Some 1938 figures for the two countries showed, for example, that the department stores on the Continent invested $133,600,000 in newspaper advertising that year, and that their sales for the same period reached the sum of $4,-028,000,000. Retail advertisers (including department stores) invested $316,200,000 and their sales totaled $37,617,000,000. It was shown that 90 per cent of the retail advertising dollar went to the daily newspapers.

The daily newspapers propose to launch a Nation-wide survey to test consumer habits and brand preferences, it was announced by R. B. Hara, Chairman of the Bureau of Advertising, a group which is affiliated with the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association.

G. O. P. Registers Gains in Illinois

CHICAGO (AP) — Republicans found encouragement June 6 in downstate gains in Illinois judicial elections, but Democrats retained a contested State Supreme Court seat and scored a landslide in Cook County (Chicago).

Circuit Judge Loren E. Murphy, of Monmouth, a Democrat, was elected to the Supreme Court by a 4,600 margin over City Judge Albert M. Crampton of Moline, Republican. Mr. Murphy replaces a retiring Democrat.

Chicago Democrats, who gave incumbent Republican judges places on their coalition ticket, defeated the Republican slate by margins of more than two to one. Republican leaders refused to join the customary coalition, but incumbent Repubican judges ran on the Democratic ticket.

Downstate the Republicans scored heavy gains, electing 30 circuit judges where they won only 15 out of 31 places on the bench six years ago. Mr. A. K. Stiles, G. O. P. State Chairman, called it a "strong swing . . . in increasing proportions" to the Republican banner.

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FATHER'S DAY JUNE 18

Crossword Quiz Answers

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The Home Forum

There's Something About a Picnic

Newquay, Cornwall

DEAR JEBONY:

It is hard to believe that you are almost three thousand miles away. All morning, as we clambered over the Cornwall cliffs or crawled gingerly over mussel-encrusted rocks at the water level, it seemed to us that surely around the next promontory, in the next cove, we would find you waiting for us. We thought we were back in Maine, on our way from Ocean Point to picnic with you on Samson's Pillars. Surely this was the same reverberant surf, sending its frothy spindrift over us when we got too near the edge of the rocks; these must have been the same cliffs, thrusting their gray shields against the same ceaseless barrage; these gulls, wheeling, dipping, mewing, must have been the very ones we used to tempt with tidbits as the picnic progressed. We felt that any minute we would see the *Rumpus* moored in Tompkin's Cove, and would know that you had already arrived from the island and now were patiently waiting for us out on the Pillars.

We stopped around noon, at the foot of a cliff, and found a sun-warm, sheltered spot among some high boulders. You and Emma Jane were there, Jebony. It was you who folded the sweaters and tucked them under the blanket. ("They make better pillows that way—not so slidey." We heard you say it.) It was Emma Jane who took the bottles of milk and found crevices for them that were inches deep with cold sea-water and efficiently refrigerant. It was you who pulled the books out of the basket and firmly put them to one side for the time being. ("That's dessert.")

* * *

Then the food—And, suddenly, you weren't there any more. You were back in Maine, having your own picnic. We knew every item in your basket: lobsters, freshly boiled, and a jar of melted butter, still warm; fluffy baking-powder biscuits with lime marmalade; shaved cabbage in a bulging bowl of pale green glass, through which we could see the bits of pimiento and olive, even the minute celery seed, which made Emma Jane's cole slaw a true ambrosia; and blueberry pie, also Emma Jane's, still in the tin in which it was baked, with its crust shiny and brown and humpy, and a fancy B in the center, allowing a glimpse of the royal purple within.

Now, we delved into our own basket, gingerly, curiously, wondering what our Cornwall friends considered the ingredients of a picnic lunch. And, Jebony, we found ambrosia there as well. There was a Cornish pasty (*a* as in *ah*) for each of us, a succulent meat pie completely enfolded in a flaky crust; there were splits, similar to our light raised rolls; a jar of clotted cream, thick and faintly sweet, of a texture midway between butter and whipped cream; home-made strawberry jam; a head of crisp lettuce, a package of salt; and, last, a shallow earthenware bowl of "trifle": sponge cake with a layer of bananas over it, the whole topped with a firm custard sprinkled with shaved almonds and nutmeg. Tell Emma Jane about that basket, Jebony, when you are describing our picnic.

* * *

I can see her now, making a note to look up all the Cornish representatives at the country women's great conference in London this June; she will be sure to fill the margins of her diary with new recipes. Emma Jane's main work, like that of all of the women who will be there, is home-making, and taking care of people like us, Jebony. I wonder how it would be if the diplomatic conferences of the world's statesmen included these country women in some of their committees? If they were delegates, they would certainly insist on fortifying us with items like lobsters and pasties; on arming us with baskets, books, and games. Why, they wouldn't have anything to argue about. They would simply chat comfortably with one another and exchange their long-tested recipes—for happiness. These might vary; but Emma Jane and all the rest, knowing what a flavorsome ingredient picnics can be, would always find a way to include them in their plans. At this point, all the statesmen would no doubt withdraw—diplomatically, of course—in time to enjoy a pasty with us.

MARION WEST STOER

Mojave Desert

In the Mojave Desert we saw swallows,
High above those sun-baked hollows,
Beat the dusty sky with black
Sturdy wings. We followed a track,
Worn, bleached as a thin white band,
Into the heart of a wasted land.

There the sun at four o'clock
Rose in the east like a blazing shock
To sear the spikes of a joshua tree.
Then, there was no more to see—
Nothing at all but naked sand
And a lean red spider on my hand.

—CLYDE ROBERTSON, in *Voices*

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TORDERA": *A Drawing by Richard Pearsall*

AS AN ARTIST, Mr. Richard Pearsall has traveled all over Spain, and few more delightful ways of seeing a country can be imagined. One cannot picture an artist in a hurry. His progress is leisurely enough to give time for pleasant contacts with the people among whom he moves. Leisure he has, too, to follow up any particular interest and to assimilate what he sees. A paintbox is a passport to good will in all places into which it is carried. Seated on his campstool before his easel, the artist is the immediate object of interest to the local population, and a particular delight to the children who crowd round him.

Tordera, as can be seen in the drawing, is a picturesque little Catalonian town, which was formerly famous for its handmade lace. Looking at Mr. Pearsall's drawing brings back to memory the color-washed walls of Spanish towns, splashed with sunshine, the gillyflower-colored roofs, the sturdy, gnarled cork trees and the smooth slender trunks of the eucalyptus trees. And one can hardly think of Catalonia without recalling its rugged coastline, speared with blue-green agaves, its rosy rocks lapped by the blue Mediterranean, and its wooded hills rising abruptly from the sea. Above all, one recalls the Costa Brava in springtime, the rocky landscape speckled with clumps of white rock-rose, and shining with the gold of sweet-smelling genista, and even the lightest breeze comes laden with the spicy scent of wild thyme, lavender, and rosemary.

Oh, for the Kerry Dancing!

IT WAS AT Killarney that we saw our first Kerry dancing. In our innocence we expressed surprise that it should be of a Sunday, but the assurance was instant that this was the accepted time and quite with "benefit of clergy"; . . . So with pleasant expectations we wended our way to a crossroads, three miles up a shady boreen, to see "the boys begin to gather in the glen of a summer night."

A demure company was already assembled, all the boys on one side of the road and all the girls on the other; and perched on the top of the moss-cushioned wall sat a blind piper nicely adjusting his chanter and drones. Scarcely had we weighed the values of this picture when the musician struck boldly into a rollicking air. Upon the instant, rustic gallants crossed the deadline with grave invitations to the "set." Shawls came off pretty heads, caps were stuffed respectfully into coat-pockets, eager couples fell into position, and the Kerry "kaley" was on. . . .

It seemed a complicated business of bewildering forwards and backs and ins and outs, but the dash with which it was conducted diverted us hugely. A shy, ruddy-cheeked lad, observing our perplexity, volunteered the information that there are four periods to the quadrille and that "the poiper does be givin' a different chune for each: the last was 'Take Her Away,' and this now is 'The Blackberry Blossoms.'" From time to time he let us into the secret of the thing and before it was over we knew more than we ever had—which is not saying much—of Irish steps and Irish music. . . .

It was capital entertainment and a true racial expression, simple, spirited and direct. Wholesome it could not help but be, with mountains, lakes and trees looking on; and "ah, the merry-hearted laughter ringing through the happy glen." Certainly the finest ballroom floor in all Ireland could not have served those pretty colleens better than that smooth roadbed and springy turf where

"Even the daisies they tread on
Look up with delight in their face."

—From "An Irish Ramble," by CHARLES FISH HOWELLS. (New York: Greenberg.)

The Need for Tenderness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW OFTEN the busy whirl and roar of the modern world would make us feel that there is no time to be gentle or compassionate! During the day the mesmeric rush frequently tries to make us think only of efficiency and speed impelled by fear of ruthless competition, and there seems no time in which to practice gentleness and tenderness. And then, perhaps, in the leisure evening hours, personal desire for recreation or change from the day's routine tends to encourage selfishness.

But does not the fact that the days and evenings frequently are not so full of happiness, congeniality, and satisfactory progress as they should be, show us that there is something lacking? And this condition, when earnestly considered, is often found to arise from the need for greater kindliness of speech or action, more of that gentleness which can come only from a heart overflowing with true peace and good will towards one's fellow men. Self-seeking, human will, and pride have no place in the consciousness of one who truly desires to love his neighbor as himself, and thus fulfill the requirements of the Golden Rule.

Christian Science is eminently practical. Its teachings enable all who earnestly desire to understand the true nature of God and man to experience permanent health, happiness, and success. But to attain these blessings, how necessary it is to express true tenderness in every sphere of human activity! Thus Christian Science teaches us to be considerate, courteous, and just, to think of another's point of view, and how best to promote his welfare, as well as our own.

In the home, that center of human affection, Christian Science is of inestimable value. It shows us that, since God, divine Love, is the Father-Mother of all, His infinite wisdom, goodness, and harmony can be reflected only in tender, compassionate love and consideration. Students of Christian Science are constantly proving devotion and obedience to the demands of divine Love to be the sure basis for true homemaking. Thus, whatever our status in the home—whether parent or child, husband or wife, brother or sister—these words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, from page 354 of "Miscellaneous Writings," are immensely helpful: "A little more grace, a motive made pure, a few truths tenderly told, a heart softened, a character subdued, a life consecrated, would restore the right action of the mental mechanism, and make manifest the movement of body and soul in accord with God."

Our Master, Christ Jesus, humanity's great Exemplar, brought healing, comfort, and happiness to all who were ready to receive the good he taught and demonstrated. He revealed the true nature of God, divine Love, and man, in His image and likeness, to be altogether loving and pure. His words (Luke 6:45), "A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; . . . for of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh," show how necessary it is that each one should make true tenderness, good fellowship, and right motives the basis of thought, speech, and action.

Thus we see that tenderness does not condone evil. Neither does one who is truly compassionate attach evil to anyone, because he knows that evil in any guise is unreal, utterly false and powerless, since God is the only cause and creator. Rather does he follow, humbly and joyously, in the footsteps of the Master, and, through heartfelt compassion, uplift the heavy-laden and bring healing and comfort to those in need.

Compassion and tenderness were always manifested in all of Jesus' healings. Tenderness, which reflects the infinite love of God, must surely have been uppermost in the Master's thought when the multitudes brought the sick to him and he healed them. And again, we read that when he saw the five thousand waiting in the desert place, far from their homes, he "was moved with compassion toward them" (Mark 6:34). The Master's tenderness and compassion were evidenced in ways supremely wise and practical. For after he had taught them, he saw their need of food, and, realizing the inexhaustible nature of supply, because God is ever-present Life and Love, he was able to multiply that which they already had so that not only was there enough, but several baskets of food were left over after the meal.

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy reiterates the need for tenderness in all the healing work in Christian Science. On page 514 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Tenderness accompanies all the might imparted by Spirit." No true healing can take place without that compassionate love which so clearly realizes the allness of God, good, that the false beliefs of inharmony, disease, or lack disappear as darkness before light.

There is no problem so difficult that it cannot be permanently healed through the understanding of God, divine Love. Reflecting God in pure tender love and true spiritual thinking, one is able to dissolve any human difficulty, since all difficulties are but the result of believing evil to be real. The kingdom of heaven, or reign of harmony and peace, is assured as we recognize tenderness and love to be concomitants to truly spiritual thinking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA NECESIDAD DE TERNURA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡CUANTAS VECES PASA que el torbellino y estrépito de nuestro mundo moderno nos hace creer que no hay tiempo para cortesía y compasión! Durante el día la sugestión de la prisa frecuentemente trata de hacernos pensar sólo en la eficacia y en la rápidez impulsada por el temor de la competencia desconsiderada, y aparentemente no queda tiempo para la práctica de la consideración y la bondad. Y luego, tal vez, en las horas descansadas de la tarde el deseo personal de recreación y diversión para tener un cambio de las faenas del día, tiende a dar aliento al egoismo.

Pero ¿no se ve, que algo está faltando, en el mero hecho de que esos días y noches frecuentemente no están tan llenos de felicidad, simpatía y progreso satisfactorio, como se esperaba? Y si investigamos la situación concienzudamente, encontramos que esta condición resulta de la falta de bondad en palabras o acciones,—falta de aquella amabilidad genuina que puede emanar solamente de un corazón lleno de paz verdadera y buena voluntad hacia los semejantes. El egoismo, la voluntad humana y el orgullo no tienen lugar en la conciencia del que sinceramente desea amar a su prójimo como a sí mismo y cumplir así con los requisitos de la Regla de Oro.

La Ciencia Cristiana es eminentemente práctica. Sus enseñanzas capacitan a todos los que lo desean seriamente para entender la naturaleza verdadera de Dios y del hombre, y para experimentar salud permanente, felicidad y éxito. Pero para alcanzar estas bendiciones, ¡cuán necesario es expresar bondad verdadera en todas las esferas de la actividad humana! Así la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a ser considerados, corteses y justos, a pensar desde el punto de vista de otros, y a promover su bien lo mismo que el nuestro.

En el hogar, aquel centro para los afectos humanos, la Ciencia Cristiana es de un valor inestimable. Nos enseña que en vista del hecho de que Dios, el Amor divino, es Padre-Madre de todos, Su sabiduría infinita, bondad y armonía, pueden reflejarse solamente en amor tierno y compasivo y en consideración para los demás. Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana están demostrando constantemente que la devoción y obediencia a las demandas del Amor divino son la base segura para establecer un hogar que sea digno de tal nombre. Así es que cualquiera que fuese nuestra posición en el hogar—la de padre, madre o hijo, de esposo o esposa, de hermano o hermana—estas palabras de Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, en la página 354 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) son de un valor enorme: "Un poco más gracia, un motivo purificado, unas pocas verdades dichas bondadosamente, un carácter dominado, un corazón ablandado, una vida consagrada, éstas son las cosas que restablecerán la acción correcta del mecanismo mental, y manifestarán un movimiento de cuerpo y alma que esté en armonía con Dios."

Nuestro Maestro Cristo Jesús, el gran Modelo de la humanidad, trajo salud, consuelo y felicidad a todos aquellos que estaban dispuestos a recibir el bien que él enseñó y demostró. Pues reveló la naturaleza de Dios como Amor divino, y al hombre, creado a Su imagen y semejanza, como enteramente puro y bondadoso. Sus palabras (San Lucas, 6:45): "El hombre bueno del buen tesoro de su corazón, saca lo que es bueno; . . . porque de la abundancia del corazón habla la boca", enseñan lo necesario que es para cada uno de nosotros que la bondad verdadera, el espiritu de compañerismo y los buenos motivos se hagan la base para pensamientos, palabras y acciones.

Así vemos como la bondad verdadera no aprueba el mal. Ni atribuirá nadie que sea verdaderamente compasivo, el mal a ninguna persona individual, porque sabe que el mal, en cualquier disfraz que se presente, es enteramente ilusivo, falto de realidad y de poder, puesto que Dios es la única causa y el único creador. Seguirá más bien, humilde y gozosamente, en las huellas de su Maestro, y por medio de su compasión sincera levantará al agobiado y llevará consuelo y curación a los que lo necesiten.

La compasión y tierna solicitud se expresaron siempre en todas las curaciones de Jesús. La ternura, que refleja el amor infinito de Dios, debe de haber sido suprema en el pensamiento del Maestro, cuando las multitudes le trajeron sus enfermos y él les curó. Y en otra parte leemos que, cuando vió a los cinco mil hombres esperando en el desierto, lejos de sus casas, "compadecióse de ellos" (San Marco, 6:34). La ternura y compasión del Maestro se mostraron siempre de una manera sumamente prudente y práctica. Porque después de que les había dado instrucción, vió la necesidad que ellos tenían de alimento; y, comprendiendo la cualidad inagotable de la abundancia divina,—puesto que Dios es la Vida y el Amor, siempre presentes,—fué capaz de multiplicar lo que ya tenían, así que no solamente había bastante, sino que se quedaron varios cestos de alimento al terminar de comer.

A través de todos sus escritos Mary Baker Eddy reitera la necesidad que hay de gran ternura en toda la obra curativa de la Ciencia Cristiana. En la página 514 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) escribe: "La ternura acompaña todo el poder que imparte el Espíritu." Ninguna curación verdadera puede efectuarse sin aquel amor compasivo, que comprende la totalidad de Dios, el bien, tan claramente que las creencias erróneas de la discordia, la enfermedad o la escasez desaparecen, como las tinieblas huyen ante la luz.

No hay problema que sea tan grave que no pueda curarse permanentemente por medio de nuestro entendimiento de Dios, el Amor divino. Reflejando a Dios en amor a la vez tierno y puro y en pensamientos espirituales, nos capacita para resolver cualquier dificultad humana, puesto que todas nuestras dificultades no son sino el resultado de la creencia de que el mal es real. El reino de los cielos,—el reino de la armonía y de la paz,—nos está asegurado en la medida que reconozcamos que la ternura y el amor son cualidades que acompañan el pensamiento verdaderamente espiritual.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

He Camped in the Pyrenees

A STRANGER, HAVING crossed the mountains and having come into this lost valley, would naturally imagine himself to be in France, unless he had discovered that the Pyrenees do not care a sou for geography. For the valley is Spanish to the core, and in Spain is born that majestic French river the Garonne, which is one reason why I taunted it as I went along, singing to myself, and to anyone else who cared to hear me, in the sunny morning, and shouldering aside the little villages as I came to them. . . .

Presently I had the frontier wall of mountains quite close in on my left hand, steep wooded heights, and on my right the valley of Barrados. I passed market carts and mules and people at work, and gave everyone greeting. . . .

I came to the stone which marks the frontier, and crossed the pass, treading on soft grass, and entering a little glade of sombre firs. In the stillness of the early summer evening I went this way and that among the firs and the beeches, until I discovered, within sound of the stream called the Burbe, a small clearing. Here I deposited my pack and my blanket, and went off to collect stones and wood. When I had sufficient I made a fire, and fetching water, boiled two cubes of soup in my tin. I then ate sausage and bread. . . . As the evening drew down, and the chanting of the water filled the forest, those almost inaudible sounds, which no man would swear to, added mystery to the solemn hour. Perhaps some bird moved a wing in its sleep, or a wild creature of the undergrowth slipped out to hunt. A breath stirred the topmost branches, a twig fell, and then night seemed to close in more rapidly, as though a host of shadows were advancing from above me and from below me, and from each side of me. Presently I could see, tangled among the high boughs of the trees, a star or two, and the flames of my fire, which I had built up again, threw a gleam of gold across the nearest beech-leaves and sent small shadows dancing along the ground. Now and then I thought I could hear, very far below, a sound deeper than the noise of the stream near my clearing. It was the faint thunder of a cascade, tumbling over rocks, and it grew louder as the darkness turned the forest to its own hue. . . . There is no other part of the mountains where you can cross from one country to another with so little effort and under such conditions of beauty and security. For though there are other easy passes, there is always a long climb up and a long climb down; and, furthermore, there is something about this forest which recalls the woods of England.—J. B. MORTON, in "Pyrenean." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Mountain Valley

Here is a place where the bright summer sun
Lingers an hour longer than elsewhere,
And the crisp coolness of the mountain air
Is tempered early by the day begun.
Close to sea-level nights are long in mist
And grayness creeps into our very bones,
But here the deep and somber monotones
Resolve to lingering gold and amethyst,
And stars, like embers, fall about our knees,
Kindling for us undreamed-of galaxies.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Dream-Rovers

I heard one sing—a generation after—
Of home her mother knew.
And even she
Was hungry for moor rains, and brown-burn laughter,
And heather-hills, and salmon-leaps where sea
And river fish went climbing among mountains
In burns, to lochs they kenned when they were wee.

And as I heard I wondered—
Do the children
Of such as I hark back to dreams of bens
And silent windy moorlands, the bewildering
Heart-touching longing for the hills and glens?
For aye, I hear the peesweeps in the gloaming,
The cry of sheep, the plover, the curlew—
And through dear braes at night, my soul goes roaming,
I wonder—
Do the children wander too?

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Gandhi Encounters European Etiquette

WITH PART of the money I at once purchased the passage. Then I had to equip myself for the voyage. There was another friend who had experience in the matter. He got clothes and other things ready. Some of the clothes I liked and some I did not like at all. The necktie, which I delighted in wearing later, I then abhorred. The short jacket I looked upon as immodest. But this dislike was nothing before the desire to go to England which was uppermost in my mind. Of provisions I had enough and to spare for the voyage. A berth was reserved for me by my friends. I was yet a stripling of eighteen without any experience of the world.

We sailed at last from Bombay on the fourth of September, and reached Southampton towards the end of that month. On the boat I had worn a black suit, the white flannel one, which my friends had got me, having been kept especially for wearing when I landed. I had thought that white clothes would suit me better when I stepped ashore, and therefore I did so in white flannels. Those were the last days of September, and I found I was the only person wearing such clothes. . . .

The shame of being the only person in white clothes was too much for me. And when at the hotel I was told that I should not get my things the next day, it being a Sunday, I was exasperated.

Dr. Mehta, to whom I had wired from Southampton, called at about eight o'clock that evening. He gave me a hearty greeting, but smiled at my being in flannels. As we were talking, I casually picked up his top hat, and trying to see how smooth it was, passed my hand over it the wrong way and disturbed the fur. Dr. Mehta looked somewhat angrily at what I was doing and stopped me. But the mischief was done. The incident was a warning for the future. This was my first lesson in European etiquette. —From "Mahatma Gandhi, His Own Story." Edited by C. F. ANDREWS. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1939

$184,575,828 State Budget Back in House

Senate engrossment of measure came after a 3-hour filibuster by Democratic members.

The $184,575,828 biennial State budget, the highest two-year expenditure total in Massachusetts history, was back in the House of Representatives today, awaiting House concurrence on Senate amendments adopted during the past week's debate.

Senate engrossment of the budget came at nearly 10 p. m. last night after a three-hour filibuster staged by Democratic members in a futile attempt to save the jobs of 13 employees in the State Income Tax Division, the so-called James M. Curley kindergarten, and to add $8,500 to the item for investigators in the office of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General.

Despite two-weeks debate on the budget in the House and Senate, during which time some attempts were made for genuine economy, the budget today is only approximately $25,000 less than it came out of the House Ways and Means Committee on May 22. Ways and Means had reported a budget of $184,600,089, including reserves and the $19,200,000 being distributed to cities and towns from the State highway fund.

Welfare Cost

Although the increase in this expenditure program over the two-year total spent by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley is more than accounted for in the increased cost of public welfare, debt service and interest, and administration of State hospitals, the Republican majority failed to publicize this point during debate. In addition, numerous economy attempts were blocked by the Republican majority, while the same group forced through some budget increases.

If the budget changes meet with favor in the House, the budget may be placed on the Governor's desk this week. Not in recent years has a budget been pushed through as speedily as the present program, despite the fact that it contains a two-year financial outline for the first time in Massachusetts history. The fact that a Republican is seated in the Governor's chair for the first time in eight years has much to do with the present situation. In other years, Democratic Governors have been confronted with a Republican majority in the House and Senate to be won over either through argument or promises.

With the budget out of the way, the Legislature will be free to consider Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's important two-year new tax program to raise $50,625,000 to balance the budget.

New Revenue

To balance the present budget either new taxes or increases in standing revenue sources must be adopted or a State tax of nearly $30,000,000 annually must be saddled upon cities and towns, in other words upon local real estate.

Two schools of thought exist in regard to this problem. One, composed of the low or moderate income workers, small home owners and the like, believe they would fare far worse under the new tax proposals than under a higher real estate tax. On the other hand another group, including large real estate operators and numerous others, insist that additional real estate taxation will force further abandonment of property and continued elimination of real estate capital.

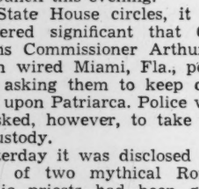
Pequot Mills on Vacation

SALEM, Mass., June 7 (AP)—The Pequot Textile Mills has just suspended operations for a two-week vacation. The management said the usual suspension period was being advanced this year from July because of the hope that business conditions would improve later. Three thousand employees are affected.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday, with showers late Thursday afternoon or at night; warmer Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 50's; gentle northeasterly and variable winds, becoming southerly Thursday.



Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, warmer in the interior followed by showers in afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, warmer in north portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, warmer, followed by local showers in afternoon or at night.

Massachusetts: Fair, warmer in northwest portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, warmer, followed by showers in afternoon or night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, warmer, followed by local showers at night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate south on Thursday over north portion and moderate north winds tonight becoming moderate south on Thursday over south portion; weather, fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

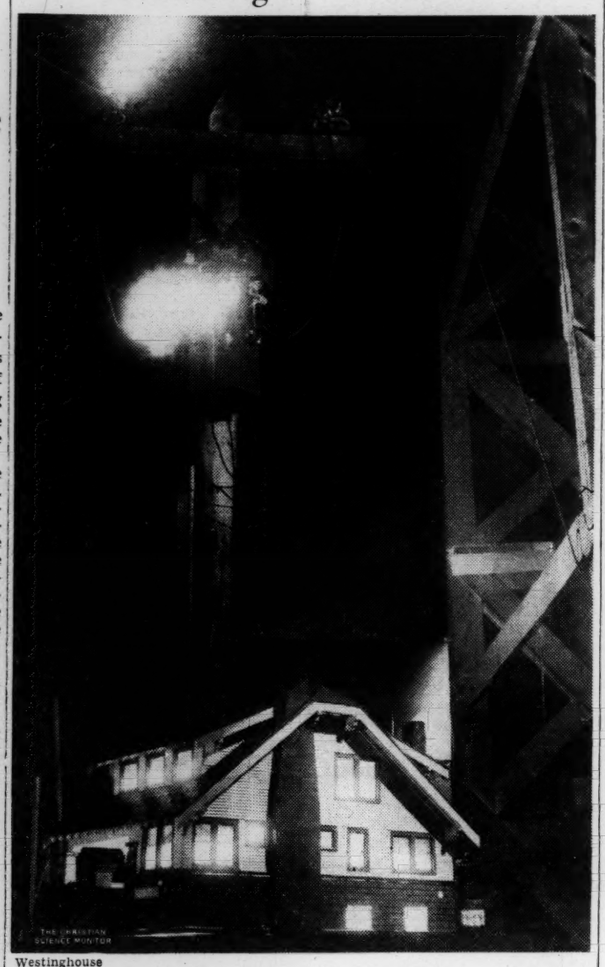
	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	67	Minneapolis	62	84
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	76	92	New York	60	78
Denver	52	88	Norfolk	70	94
Helena	44	58	Philadelphia	64	88
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	56	72	San Francisco	52	68
Miami	74	88	Washington	66	90

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 7.
B—Maximum, June 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:58 p. m.; height 8.6 feet
Thursday, 4:09 a. m.; height 8.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

Practising Art of Defense



Westinghouse

Electric Storm to Order

More than 3,000,000 volts struck transformer which lets current for lights pass to toy house. Bombardments were detoured to ground, and no damage was done, no bulbs put out. Experiment performed at Sharon, Pa.

Shop-Made Lightning Used To Foil Tricks of Sky Kind

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 7—So many World's Fair visitors have marveled at the tremendous power surging from artificial lightning generators at the General Electric and Westinghouse buildings in New York, and at the same time expressed wonder as to why Big Business should be playing around with such "laboratory toys," that spokesmen for the exhibits hasten to explain.

Dr. K. B. McEachron, G-E lightning research engineer, points out that the control of lightning shown at the Fair represents years of constant research in high-voltage laboratories. In Pittsfield he has been conducting experiments for a number of years, carrying on the program inaugurated years ago by the great electrical wizard, Charles P. Steinmetz. Twice the Steinmetz summer camp was struck by lightning and it was after the second attack that the G-E program began in earnest.

"Today," says McEachron, "electrical engineers recognize lightning as a sort of electrical outlaw, ever ready to disrupt electrical systems, damage apparatus and cause annoying interruptions to the electrical service on which so many people depend. That is why the engineer is anxious to know more about lightning, because he can then find ways to outwit it.

"He needs to know the amount of electric current in a stroke, how long a stroke lasts, how often it strikes, and how one stroke differs from another. It is one of the triumphs of modern engineering that so much of this information has already been obtained. By means of vacuum tubes, lightning has been made to write a record of its own changes.

This is no small feat, when it is remembered that one cannot predict when or where lightning is going to strike, and that measuring instruments have to do their recording in a few millionths of a second. They are designed to start their recording only when there is something to record.

Having once learned the characteristics of outdoor lightning, the next logical step in learning how to build lightning-proof electrical apparatus would be to reproduce lightning in the laboratory. Here all conditions of tests can be held constant, and the various factors examined one at a time. Exactly this procedure has been followed, except that engineers did not delay the laboratory work until everything was known about natural lightning. Instead they proceeded on the basis of what was known and modified laboratory procedure as new information became available.

Patriarca Case Review Facilitated

A special session of the Executive Council has been called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to be held tonight to consider new evidence regarding the pardon granted to Raymond L. Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1.

It was learned that State Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman of the Special Committee Investigating Massachusetts Pardons and Paroles, will present certain information to the Council this evening.

In State House circles, it was considered significant that Corrections Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman wired Miami, Fla., police today asking them to keep close watch upon Patriarca. Police were not asked, however, to take him into custody.

Yesterday it was disclosed that names of two mythical Roman Catholic priests had been given as recommendations by Patriarca for his release from prison. Investigators also were questioning the Rev. Sextus Bramlilla and Clarence Wallbank, Brookline jeweler, who signed the pardons application.

Announcing the meeting, the Governor said:

"I have asked the Council to come tonight to allow the Chairman of the Legislative Commission on Pardons, Senator Hunt, to tell them certain facts and statements that he made to me regarding the Patriarca case."

The Governor said that he considered the evidence referred to was "extremely important." The Council probably will be asked whether the evidence warrants cancellation of the pardon granted to Patriarca by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the last days of his administration.

Patriarca had served only 84 days of two concurrent three-to-five-year sentences for armed robbery. Since that time Paul A. Dever, Attorney-General, had ruled that Patriarca is illegally out of Massachusetts, having violated the provision in his pardon requiring him to obtain written permission from the Chairman of the State Parole Board before leaving Massachusetts.

The Commission investigators are reported to have found that one priest, named in the Patriarca pardon petition as a clergyman who could vouch for his family, had never existed, and that the name of a second priest was used without his consent or knowledge. Furthermore, the signature of a third priest, it is reported, was obtained on the pardon petition through misrepresentation.

McGlue Pleads Guilty Of Income Tax Evasion

In a surprise denouement of the Federal Government's prosecution of him for income tax evasion, Charles H. McGlue, former State Democratic Committee Chairman, today pleaded guilty before Judge Hugh D. McLellan in a courtroom packed with interested spectators, including many high in political circles.

The guilty plea followed a day and a half of presentation of the Government's case by U. S. Attorney Edmund Brandon and his assistant, Henry M. Leen. They had produced witnesses to support their charge that Mr. McGlue had a gross income of $34,909 in 1935 but failed to file a return or pay a tax.

Under Federal statutes Mr. McGlue is subject to a fine of $10,000, one year in jail, and payment of prosecution costs.

Mr. McGlue was released on $1,000 bail for sentencing next Tuesday.

His guilty plea came with dramatic suddenness. Yesterday he had appeared for the opening of the case as his own attorney and had requested postponement until after June 1, 1940, on the plea that newspaper reports of his indictment had presented him in an unfavorable light. Judge McLellan denied his petition and ordered the trial to begin. The Government's case was completed just before noon today and former State Auditor Francis X. Hurley informed the court he was appearing as Mr. McGlue's counsel. When the trial resumed shortly after two o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Hurley conferred at the bench with Judge McLellan and with Mr. Barndon and Mr. Leen. The guilty plea was then announced.

The Government called three witnesses this morning. Harry A. Wrench, summoned from his home in Minneapolis, testified that in 1935 he was President and General Manager of the Lowell Gas Light Company and had paid Mr. McGlue certain sums for his law work for the firm.

Mr. Wrench said that on one occasion the Lowell firm had sent Mr. McGlue $15,000, contained in two checks of $7,500 each. In addition, he testified, Mr. McGlue had received $5,000 kept in a joint bank account.

Harry J. Patterson, General Superintendent of the Lowell concern, and Assistant Treasurer in 1935, testified about an additional check for $10,000 which he said had been given to Mr. McGlue in October, 1935, for tax abatement work.

Judge McLellan interrupted to explain to the jury that the Federal law requires all those having a gross income in excess of $5,000 to file a return whether they have a taxable net income or not. "However," he said, "situations do arise in a law office where what looks like a fee to a lawyer may be part his and part somebody elses."

Providence Screw Works Handicapped by Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7—The plant of the American Screw Company here was handicapped today by a strike of 799 workers affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

The management expressed surprise at the walkout, explaining that when neogtiations broke off last night it was the belief they would continue on Friday. The officials explained that because of business conditions they were unable to meet Union demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

An attempt will be made to operate the plant tomorrow despite heavy picket lines, they said. The company is owned by the family of the late Colonel Samuel Nicholson, well-known Rhode Island millionaire.

The Union statement issued by Joseph C. Mayo, State Director of the C. I. O., declared that the company had refused arbitration and was refusing to meet the "reasonable" demands of the workers.

'Flier to Mars' Under Arrest

A proposed one-man aerial invasion of the planet Mars—conceived in the youthful imagination of a Pennsylvania student flier—came to a realistic ending this morning when the would-be interplanetary navigator was arrested and placed aboard a plane for Camden, N. J., charged with larceny of his intended "space ship."

The young flying student, Chesston L. Eshelman, of Carlisle, Pa., who had had only ten hours' flying experience before taking off on his fanciful voyage, was taken into custody on the fishing trawler Villanova as it entered Boston harbor at 4:30 a. m.

After spending the morning at police headquarters being questioned by police, a customs inspector and aeronautical official, he was taken to Boston Municipal Court this afternoon following the arrival of Detective W. L. Dube, of the Camden County Prosecutor's office.

There he was given a hearing by Judge Joseph Riley and agreed to return with the Camden detective by plane. The detective had been flown here by Edward J. Walz, manager of the flying school from which Mr. Eshelman had rented the plane in which he cruised up the New England coast and out over the Atlantic fishing banks on Monday night.

Mr. Eshelman is charged by Camden authorities with larceny of this plane, its radio and blind-flying apparatus. He left Boston Airport for Camden in Mr. Walz's plane at 2:30 p. m.

He had been rescued from the ocean by the crew of the Villanova yesterday morning a few minutes after ' 's rented monoplane had sunk in 240 feet of water among the fishing fleet on George's Bank, 180 miles east of Boston. He had taken to the air "for an hour's flight" at Camden, N. J., the night before.

Despite his known admiration for the exploit of Douglas (Wrong Way) Corrigan, who spanned the Atlantic to Ireland last summer "by mistake" on a flight "to California," Mr. Eshelman denied to police and other questioners that he intended to attempt a reckless crossing of the Atlantic or that he was engaged in a sensational publicity stunt.

"My only destination was Mars—the planet Mars," he said, over and over again, with a broad smile that was reminiscent of the famous Corrigan grin.

"What were you going to do there?" he was asked by reporters aboard the police boat.

"You've got me there," he replied, with another grin, "I wouldn't know what to do on Mars."

Nevertheless, reporters learned from him that he carried in the plane a Luger pistol "in case the people of Mars were not friendly." They speculated that he might have been planning an armed attack on the red planet in retaliation for the mythical invasion of Earth by the Martians as enacted with super-realism last year by Orson Welles.

It was not clear whether Mr. Eshelman had succeeded in frightening the people of Mars as successfully as Mr. Welles succeeded in frightening the people of Earth with his vividly realistic broadcast.

Boston College Holds Graduating Exercises

In commencement exercises at Alumni Field this afternoon Boston College conferred 525 degrees including seven doctorates in philosophy, 48 degrees of master of arts, seven master of science, 13 master of edition, and 18 master of science in social work. Honorary degrees were conferred upon the Rev. Robert I. Gannon, President of Fordham University, who became a doctor of humane letters, and Pierce Butler, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a doctor of laws.

Hospitality on Foot

By a Staff Photographer

What the Well Dressed Hostess Should Wear

Miss Dorothy Schroeder of the Eastern Footwear Corporation modeling hostess slippers at the twentieth annual Boston Shoe Fair at the Hotel Statler.

Fall Shoes Have Heels and Toes; New Footwear Conservative

Conservatism, freedom, and comfort—these three words define from toe to heel the features which are being stressed in women's fall shoes.

With more than 600 representative shoe manufacturers gathered at the Hotel Statler and Parker House this week for the 20th Annual Boston Shoe Fair, all of the fall shoes exhibited showed a complete reverse in styles. Gone is the peek-a-boo toe and the clippety-clack open heels. Gone are extreme color combinations and too high heels.

A closed shoe at both toe and heels is the trend for fall. Heels are lower. Black is the predominating color, with blue and a deep brown finding favor in that order.

The reverse in styles is attributed to the demand for more freedom and comfort in shoes. Leading manufacturers say that the World Fairs have had something to do with this trend, as women are finding it necessary to wear lower heels in order to walk in comfort about the expansive grounds.

There was a general agreement among the 600 exhibitors—a record attendance for the event—that when the Fair closes tomorrow that it will record the largest volume of business and most satisfactory results in Fair history.

Buyers, according to the Shoe and Leather News, are leaning to the conservative side keeping fresh in mind the salability of the models which they will purchase throughout the season. Early season purchases cover such types as high riding models of the spat type variety, as well as the plain or trimmed pumps which find ready sale in the average retail store throughout the country in practically all price ranges.

From a standpoint of buying interest, the Fair thus far is a decided success, according to Maxwell Field, general manager of the Fair and secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association.

Waterbury Witness Errs

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP) — An important State's witness in the Waterbury conspiracy trial, after spending five minutes with pencil and paper at the direction of a cross-examiner, admitted that he had made an error of $2,123,054.99 in his direct testimony regarding estimates of city expenditures above appropriations for the years 1932 through 1937.

It was Warren M. Brown of West Hartford, prosecution-employed accountant, who made the dramatic admission under questioning from Joseph Seaman of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Mr. Seaman, both a lawyer and an accountant, recently was added to the staff of attorneys defending Mayor Frank Hayes and 22 other men against a charge of conspiracy to defraud this city of more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Seaman led up to Mr. Brown's admission by recalling that some weeks ago the witness had testified that for the six years in question, city over-expenditures amounted to $3,775,557.91 and, if city employees had not taken pay cuts, would have amounted to $5,898,612.90.

The cross-examiner contended the question of salary cuts had no bearing on the situation since the city would have increased its appropriation for salaries if they had not been lowered and the expenditures over appropriations would have remained the same.

When Mr. Brown challenged this contention, Mr. Seaman directed him to take pencil and paper and figure it out. For at least five minutes, while the courtroom remained wholly silent, Mr. Brown worked at the figures and then said:

"In that angle you are apparently correct."

Mr. Brown also testified that "in the light of information now furnished" by the introduction of two bank deposit slips some of his previous testimony had been inaccurate.

Tax Committees Confer for State

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's new tax program, designed to raise $50,625,000 to balance the $184,575,000 biennial budget, was undergoing dual scrutiny by the Legislative Committee on Taxation and by the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations at the Parker House today.

Meeting in separate rooms, the two committees were considering the program—the Legislative Committee on Taxation for the purpose of reporting to the Legislature on the proposals, and the Federation's Legislative Committee to determine what position the Federation should assume in regard to the various measures.

It is understood that the Taxation Committee is about ready to report its findings to the Legislature. The Federation's Committee will determine whether to approve some of the Governor's proposals, or demand that the Legislature adopt a 2 per cent retail sales tax.

State WPA Chief Strikes At Criticisms

McDonough in address to administrators asserts charges of political manipulation are untrue.

In a vigorous statement defending the WPA against charges of political manipulation, State Administrator John J. McDonough today declared that if the WPA was ever overmanned on any project it was due to the humanitarian purposes of keeping more men at work than was necessary rather than letting their families go hungry.

Speaking to 2,000 WPA administrators and supervisors from all over the State, the Administrator stated that during the earlier days of the WPA it was necessary to combine actual work projects with relief problems at the expense of being called inefficient. That policy, he said, no longer prevails even though the WPA is still faced with similar problems of insufficient projects to take care of the numbers of persons needing work.

Mr. McDonough urged the administrators to return to their localities with the idea of sponsoring more projects in order to take up the slack in employment.

"Meanwhile," he said, "the WPA will not permit overmanning of projects."

Even though proper equipment is not provided on many projects, he said, the administration had the men working systematically and orderly throughout the State.

Replying to charges that WPA workers were making a "career" for themselves, the Administrator said that 55,000 workers have left the WPA for private jobs, some of whom may since have returned to relief, he added. He cited figures showing that total WPA rolls during the last three years varied from 125,000 to the present total of 105,000, indicating a continued turnover of jobs.

National figures, he said, carried out his defense against the career argument ,showing that only 16.7 per cent of WPA workers in the United States have stayed on the job consecutively for three years. Discrimination of Massachusetts industry against the worker over 40 years old, he said, has compelled the WPA to take over the older workers whose average age in Massachusetts is about 45 years.

During 1938 and the first five months of this year, the Administrator said $132,000,000 had been spent on WPA projects in Massachusetts. Since 1935, the outlay has reached $314,000,000, he added.

As to recurring charges that the WPA has been used as a political football, Mr. McDonough pointed out that careful check of Massachusetts projects by his office as a consequence of prevalent criticism required the discharge of only a few workers, indicating that the projects were reasonably clear of political interference.

Old Colony Tax Abatement Urged

In an effort to save the Old Colony Railroad service on lines to Quincy and Plymouth, the City of Quincy was petitioned today by Daniel Glynn on behalf of some 1,000 railroad employees living in that vicinity, to make a voluntary abatement of taxes on the railroad property within the city.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin stated that the petition would be taken under advisement and an answer would be issued before June 13—when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which has been operating the Old Colony under lease, is to file proposals for reorganization with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Similar petitions for tax abatement are being presented to other cities and towns along the line as far as Plymouth, Mr. Glynn stated. Already, he said, the town of Braintree has given assurance that it is willing to abate its taxes on railroad property for as long as five years, if necessary, to rehabilitate the railroad.

The City of Quincy took title to the Old Colony property in it—valued at about $850,000—in 1937 when the railroad, seeking reduction in assessments, failed to pay a levy of $28,996. In 1938, however, the tax for that year was paid—though the 1937 levy remained in arrears and the title remained with the city.

Frankfurter Picks Secretary

Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court returned to Cambridge yesterday where he was once a Professor of Administrative Law in the Harvard Law School. In keeping with a tradition maintained by Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Cardozo, Mr. Frankfurter appointed Fretwell Prichard Jr., a third-year Law School student, as his secretary for next year. Mr. Prichard owes his good fortune to his high rank as a student.

Mr. Frankfurter has returned to his home on Brattle Street for a week before sailing for Europe with Mrs. Frankfurter. In England he will go to Oxford University to receive an honorary degree. Asked how he liked his new duties, the new Justice reported that he does not find the Supreme Court much more exacting than conducting complicated Law School class discussions.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Big Blow," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Streets of Paris." Music by Jimmy McHugh, lyrics by Al Dubin. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson. Featuring Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Abbott and Costello. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: Never Say Die," with Bob Hope, Martha Raye and Andy Devine. Also "Blackwell's Island," with Rosemary Lane, Dick Purcell and Victor Jory.

Metropolitan—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez." 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda and Alice Brady. Also "Boy Friend," with Jane Withers.

Exeter—
Eleanor Powell and Robert Young in "Honolulu." 3:25, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Tomorrow: "My Wife's Relatives," featuring the Gleasons. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Lawrence Olivier.

Repertory—
"Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pardon Our Nerve." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Champs Elysees." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:25. Also Walt Disney "Merbabies." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:15, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. Modern, 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

University—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "You're Only Young Once," with Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Merle Oberon in "Wuthering Heights." Also "Ballerina."

Tremont—
"Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Marie Antoinette," with Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. Also "She Married Her Boss," with Claudette Colbert.

Normandie—
"Midnight," featuring Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," with Peter Lorre.

Keith Memorial—
"East Side of Heaven," featuring Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," with Peter Lorre. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Imperial Delhi," a Fitzpatrick Colortour. "Money to Loan," Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra. "Navy Champions." Sandhogs, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Both theaters: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. Also "Society Lawyer," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:35. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Calling Mr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young.

Fenway and Paramount—
"You Can't Get Away with Murder," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Also Glenda Farrell in "Torchy Blane in Chinatown."

Uptown—
"Wuthering Heights," with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3, 6:40, 10:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller in "Pygmalion." Also "The Romance of Louisiana." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

Trans-Lux—
"Range River," with Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Newsreel Digest, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Alfred Piedler, conductor
Triumphal March from "Aida" ... Verdi
Overture to "Anacreon" ... Cherubini
Minuet (for String Orchestra) ... Bolzoni
"Madama Butterfly," Fantasia ... Puccini
"Manhatian" ... Celia
Midday—Night Shadows—Playtime
(Conducted by the Composer)
Air, "Celeste Aida," from "Aida" ... Verdi
Soloist: Dario Maiani, Tenor
"Italia," Rhapsody ... Casella
Malagueña ... Lecuona
Perpetuum Mobile ... Paganini
(Played by the combined string sections)
Spanish Dance ... de Falla

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Poet and Educator Chosen To Run Library of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer prize poet and faculty member of Harvard University, has been selected to be Librarian of Congress, succeeding Dr. Herbert Putnam, for 40 years custodian of the vast Government collection of books and valuable papers in the gilt-domed Library on Capitol Hill.

In announcing the choice of Mr. MacLeish, President Roosevelt said he had looked long and hard for a gentleman and scholar, respected both at home and abroad, to fill Dr. Putnam's post.

The President described Mr. MacLeish as a man who, first educated in law, later became an eminent poet and editor. The new Librarian has been a contributor to such publications as the Nation, the New Republic, Fortune, and the Yale Review. Born the son of a well-to-do Chicago department store owner, Mr. MacLeish served overseas during the war as a Captain of Artillery. After the war, he took law at Harvard and joined a Boston firm, but soon gave up his law career to move to France and write poetry. In 1932 he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for "Conquistador." He has published 14 volumes of verse in all.

Recently, Mr. MacLeish has been employed at Harvard University as host to the Nieman Fellows—a group of journalists doing special work at the University on scholarships.

The new Librarian is a close friend of Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Dr. Putnam theoretically became Librarian Emeritus last July, but continued in his post until the President picked his successor. Even now he will probably not forsake his self-given task of expanding the Library endowment to a point where expert consultants may be obtained in many departments. Congress does not provide for these experts. On his own initiative, Dr. Putnam has already solicited and obtained gifts of more than $4,000,000.

Consultants Dr. Putnam has obtained for the Library include Joseph Auslander, in poetry; Victor Selden Clark, in Economics; Edwin M. Borchard, in international law; Carl Engel in musicology; and Harold North Fowler, in classical literature.

One of the last duties of Dr. Putnam was to supervise the removal of certain divisions of the Library to a spacious new Annex behind the old Library. The two buildings are connected by tunnels and a pneumatic tube system for transfer of books. Dr. Putnam has also been busy recently with construction of the Hispanic Hall, given by Archer M. Huntingdon as a center for Spanish language research; and a music room, inspired by Mrs. Matthew C. Whitthall, that adjoins the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Auditorium.

All for Books

Archibald MacLeish
Appointed head of Congressional Library, succeeding Librarian Emeritus Herbert Putnam

Education Held Aid in Solution Of Idleness Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass. June 7—Education was advanced as a major aid to solution of the unemployment problem by P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant, in addressing the graduating class of Teachers' College here today.

"Whether you who are now being graduated use your training to teach in formal school, in business, or in the rearing of your own families, your service will contribute directly to the permanent solution of this state's unemployment problem," Mr. O'Connell told the class.

Demonstrating that industry holds plenty of openings for the individuals who are capable of some independent thinking, Mr. O'Connell stated that the executives of business concerns find plenty of persons available for the $15 a week jobs but it is the high salaried types with real imagination and initiative that are scarce.

Mr. O'Connell quoted statistics indicating that there are about 20 persons per employer in Massachusetts.

"We are told," he said, "that upward of 250,000 employable persons in Massachusetts are without jobs. The estimate seems high but taking the figure at its face value, it simply means that what we need is about 12,500 more employers like those we already have."

"In other words, on the basis of these figures, if we had developed 72,500 employers instead of our present 60,000 there would be enough work for everyone in the State today."

These figures, Mr. O'Connell believes, illustrate the basic truth that to the extent we are able to train a larger proportion of our boys and girls for positions of leadership, we shall insure not only their own success, but also the economic welfare of our State as a whole."

George Peabody Gardner

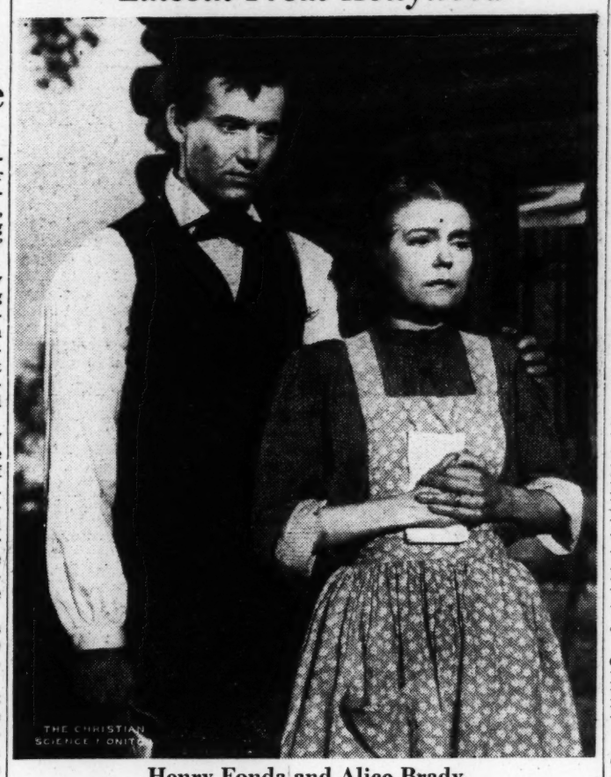
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNE, Mass., June 7—George Peabody Gardner, who passed on yesterday at his home here, was known equally for his patronage of art, education, and humanitarian institutions as for his prominence as a financier.

The direct descendant of Thomas Gardner, who settled on Cape Ann in 1624, Mr. Gardner continued to support the numerous philanthropies in which his family had been interested. A graduate of Noble's School and Harvard, Mr. Gardner was later identified with the General Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph, First National Bank of Boston, the Amoskeag Company and many others.

Since 1914 he had been a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a former Trustee and Vice-President of St. Mark's School, and a Senior Warden of the Church of the Advent. He leaves a widow, a son, George Peabody Gardner, Jr., a daughter, Mrs. William M. Mayes of Ojai, Calif., and a sister, Mrs. George H. Monks of Boston.

Lincoln From Hollywood



Henry Fonda and Alice Brady
As the Springfield, Ill., attorney and Abigail Clay in "Young Mr. Lincoln," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Saugus Eyes Turnpike Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAUGUS, Mass., June 7—Casting about for means to raise revenue for the town of Saugus, a special committee studying the problem paused yesterday to consider—rather longingly—the information that a statute is still on the books permitting the town to levy a toll on vehicles using the Newburyport Turnpike at that point. The law making the road a toll turnpike was passed in 1803, the committee learned, and it has never been repealed.

There is a visible reminder of that era at the point where Felton Street meets the turnpike. One of the toll houses still stands there.

Now that the road has become a super-highway and a link in U. S. Route 1, even a small charge levied on the thousands of automobiles, trucks and busses using it, would probably fill the Saugus municipal coffers to overflowing.

But there is little serious thought of reviving the tolls. There are altogether too many objections to the plan. There is something of a problem, incidentally, in the fact that the statute does not mention horseless carriages at all—since they were unheard of at that time. It simply provides for a charge of 25 cents for four-wheeled, four-horse carriages, a 10-cent toll for a chaise, and five-cent charge for a horseman. Pedestrians could pursue their way without reaching into their pockets at the toll houses.

Medford Honors Gov. Saltonstall

Claiming Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as a grandson—his mother, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, having been born there—Medford honored the Governor and his mother with a large reception today, given under the auspices of the city's two historical organizations, the Medford Historical Society and the Royall House Association.

As Eleanor Brooks, the Governor's mother was born and brought up in the gray stone house on the charming Brooks estate in West Medford. The grounds of the historic old Royall House were chosen as the setting for the reception. Members of Company E, the famous old Lawrence Light Guard, who have several times served as guards of honor for His Excellency, were on duty, their picturesque uniforms in full harmony with the colonial atmosphere of the old house.

Music was furnished by an orchestra, from the Medford High School, stationed in the house as in the days when Penelope Royall became the bride of Sir William Pepperell. The greater part of the old house was open for inspection, with members of the D. A. R. in colonial costumes.

'Young Mr. Lincoln' Coming; M. Guitry in a New Movie

A new item in the lengthening list of Lincolniana will be visible in Boston beginning Thursday when the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "Young Mr. Lincoln" comes to the screen at the Metropolitan Theater. This is the film that was shown on Memorial Day at Springfield, Ill., to a trainload of visiting reviewers. In Boston it will be combined in a double bill with "Boy Friend," the most recent vehicle for Jane Withers.

"Young Mr. Lincoln" is promised by advance information to cover the period in the Great Emancipator's early career, beginning with his storekeeping days in Salem, Ill., and ending with the murder trial in which his clients were acquitted by evidence about the state of the moon. The future President is set forth by Henry Fonda as a humorous lively fellow. Alice Brady is the mother of the boys who were tried. Marjorie Weaver is Mary Todd; Arleen Whelan, Hannah Clay; and Pauline Moore, Ann Rutledge. The story was written by Lamar Trotti, and the production was directed by John Ford.

The cast for "Boy Friend" includes besides Miss Withers, George Ernest, Douglas Fowley, Warren Hymer, Richard Bond, and Robert Kellard.

Sacha Guitry Anew

Another of Sacha Guitry's adventures with history is starting at the Fine Arts today. This time it is "Champs Elysees." Beginning in 1616 and continuing down to the present, M. Guitry traces the origin and development of the noted Parisian boulevard and narrates incidents for which he says it is the background. He himself plays several parts. Adolpe Borchard has provided music. English subtitles are furnished to explain the French dialogue.

Sequel to 'Kildare'

At the State and Orpheum the double bill beginning Thursday will be "Calling Dr. Kildare" and "Bridal Suite." The former film is the second in a series about Dr. Kildare, promoting him from an interneship to be the assistant of a noted physician. The former part is played by Lew Ayres, and the latter by Lionel Barrymore. There are underworld complications that almost cost the young doctor his job, but he manages to pull through all right. The cast includes Laraine Day, Lana Turner, Nat Pendleton, Samuel S. Hinds, Emma Dunn, and Alma Kruger.

Annabella and Robert Young are the chief figures in "Bridal Suite," a mixture of romance and comedy with a cast that lists Walter Connolly, Reginald Owen, Gene Lockhart, Arthur Treacher, Billie Burke, and Virginia Field.

Short Features

"The Story of Television" is the featured subject on the program starting Friday at the South Station Theater. Included in the bill will be a Fitzpatrick color tour, Sydney, Australia; Pete Smith's "Weather Wizards;" Donald Duck cartoon; Lowell Thomas reel, "South America;" Ed Kennedy comedy; two sports films; Jesse Crawford at the organ and newsreels.

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial "East Side of Heaven" holds over for a second week, with Bing Crosby, Joan Blondell, Mischa Auer, and the infant "Sandy" continuing to offer a combination of song, comedy and romance.

"Juarez" after two weeks at the Metropolitan is moving to the Paramount and Fenway, with its story of the days of Maxmilian in Mexico acted by a cast that includes Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and Brian Aherne. On the bill with it will be "Sweepstakes Winner" with Marie Wilson, Allen Jenkins, and Johnny Davis in the cast.

With Vaudeville

At the Keith Boston the weekend vaudeville bill will open on Friday. It will be headed by J. Harold Murray and will include the Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble; Sid Marion; De Val, Merle, and Dee; and the Jim Wong Troupe. The two films billed are "The Mystery of Mr. Wong," with Boris Karloff, and "Wolf Call," with John Carroll.

Symphony Hall Exhibit

In the balcony foyer of Symphony Hall there is being shown an exhibition of students' work of the Massachusetts School of Art. Included are oils, water colors, drawings, prints, and photographs.

In paint the students are taught in accordance with well rooted local traditions. The oils are done in a broad manner with interest concentrated upon the play of light upon surfaces. It is a dispatchful kind of Impressionism, with no attention paid to divided color. The water colors are made freshly and vividly.

Apparently, the Massachusetts School of Art students favor graphic art, for the better part of the Symphony Hall exhibition is devoted to prints. Herein they show more distinction, favoring themes of everyday interest, of illustrative character with a sprinkling of wit or satire. Outstanding are constributions from Shirley Thompson, whose "Misty Night" is a courageous undertaking in wood engraving, with an authentic quality of atmosphere. Another student who attracts interest is Harriet Ross in her etchings of "T-Wharf" and the "Market-Boston." It is noteworthy the way the student have absorbed appropriate material from the local scene and treated it in a craftsmanlike and imaginative way. The black-and-whites show more ingenuity and awareness than the paintings.

D. A.

Suspended Motor Licenses Increase

A marked increase in the number of Massachusetts operators licenses and motor vehicle registrations suspended and revoked during May, compared to the same month last year, was reported yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The total of 3,570 represented an increase of 687.

The current drive against illegal parking in Boston was an important factor in this increase, Mr. Goodwin pointed out. There were 909 suspensions for this offense, compared to only 396 last year.

Provincetown Steamer Ready

Summer steamship service between Boston and Provincetown will open tomorrow when the steamer Steel Pier sails from Foster's Wharf, Atlantic Ave., for the daily round trip to the tip of Cape Cod. The Steel Pier sails at 10 a. m., and arrives at Provincetown at 2 p. m., where the citizens decorate the town and crowd the wharf to welcome the ship on her first arrival. The ship's first arrival of the season marks the annual official "opening" of the town as the nation's summer art capitol.

More than 100,000 passengers each summer make the 100-mile round trip to the quaint Cape Cod town where the Pilgrims first landed, records of the company show.

Aboard the Steel Pier on her initial run will be about 1,000 students, including those from Burdett College, Kathleen Dell School and Saugus High School. The steamer is commanded by Capt. Gordon Keating, is equipped with a ship-to-shore telephone set and has enlarged cafeteria accommodations.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 8

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 8

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Rhythmaires Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	S. Hickman, songs	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Flag Week celebration	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Insurance talk
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	Sport comment	"Americans at Home"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	Sport comment	Bass Neck Orchestra	
8:30	**Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests**	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave Ellman, interviews	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	"Good Citizenship"; speakers	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:45					The Foursome
9:00	**Theater: Brian Aherne, Frances Langford in "The Fugitive"**	"Who Should Go to College and Why?" drama	**"Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen and Company; interview: P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	"Classical Album"
9:15		James A. Farley, talk		"Stop, Look, Listen"	"Classical Album"
9:30		Soloists; orchestra		"Music by Faith"; soloists; Faith's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45					"Classical Album"
10:00	"It Can Be Done";	NBC Concert Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Foreign News Comment	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15	Edgar A. Guest	**Secy. Hull's welcome to King and Queen**	Musical Knowledge	**Secy. Hull's Welcome to King and Queen**	The Argentines; orch.
10:30	**King's welcome**		Kay Kyser's College of		News Service
10:45	Concert orchestra	NBC Concert Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Griff Williams's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45	Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Griff Williams's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Garden talk; music	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecast: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	'Rhythm, Romance'	'As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	"Off the Sound Track"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Network program	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15	Scattergood Baines	'Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sksteh.	"Highlights, Halftones"	Insurance talk
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	News Service	News Service
12:00	**King's arrival in Washington**	**The Roosevelts' greeting to King and Queen**	"The Carters"; sketch	**The Roosevelts' greeting to King and Queen**	"Italian Airs"
12:15			Organ recital		"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	News; talk; stocks	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Your Farm Reporter	Voice; organ; violin	'Musical Early Edition'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	'Musical Early Edition'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers' Forum	Book Reviews
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	Light Opera Selections;	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	Soprano recital
2:45	"Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sport reports
3:15	"Organ Vignettes"	Ralph Blade, tenor	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	**Walberg Brown's Strings**	"What's the Answer?";	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sport reports
3:45		Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Sport program	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:15	Sport program	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	**Rossini's "Il Conte Ory," from Rome, Italy**	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.		"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	News; J. Dorsey's Orch.	Rhythmaires Orchestra	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	Bob Edge, sports	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edw. C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Milt Herth's Trio	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	Insurance talk
7:15	M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Concert Internationale	**Vallee Hour: Fay Wray**	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15	**Ethel Barrymore:**	Concert Internationale	**in sketch; Lou Holtz;**	Sport reports	Western Serenade
8:30	**Aldrich Family;**	"It's Up to You"; Dale	**Grace Moore; Franklin**	**"Sinfonietta" with**	Western Serenade
8:45	**orchestra; comedy**	Baxter, m. c.; guests	**P. Adams; orchestra**	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Summer schools: talks
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Who Should Go to College and Why?" drama	"Good News of 1939";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			**Lionel Barrymore in**	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Musical Salute to the King and Queen**	**sketch; Frank Morgan; Connie Boswell; orch.**	"Famous First Facts"; interviews; music	Variety program
9:45					Variety program
10:00	**Columbia Concert Orchestra**	Network program	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; Lucille Ball; Bert Lahr; Orchestra**	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Joe Brattain's Orch.
10:15		Network program		Glen Gray's Orchestra	Martin Deane's Orch.
10:30	**Concert Orchestra.**	Network program		Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45	**King's Day, talk**	Network program		Weber's Orchestra; so-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News;: sports; weather.	News Service	loists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30	Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want".	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:45	Charles Baum's Or.	"The Music You Want".	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service

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Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now of course you remember that a few Sundays back we all celebrated Mother's Day, so now it's no more than fair that father shall have his day. (Having paid for mama's presents, in most cases!) And it's June 18 that has been selected as the day on which father reigns, and spends the better part of the day figuring out just what some of the presents really are . . . to say nothing of when he'll use them.

So we propose to offer a few suggestions in the way of items that will be a bit different . . . along with the usual run of things. And thinking that he would appreciate something individual that he'll not only use, but also wear as a smart touch . . . how about a sterling silver pocket file? By Barbara Bates, who perhaps is responsible for the nail kit on your dresser right now. This little file is small, yet very efficient, and there's a little swivel ring business on it, which means that it can be attached to the now popular watch chain. In sterling silver it's but $1.50. In 18 karat gold-filled finish it's $2.50. And if you give yourself time enough, you might even have his monogram engraved on it. Slattery's, up on Tremont Street, features the Barbara Bates line.

Then of course there are always ties . . . that is in case you decide not to give him that perfectly grand looking, motor-driven lawn mower we saw at Jordan's. The ties will be much less expensive, of course, but despite the fact that the machine costs well over $100, the good old lawn mower has certainly been glorified to the nth degree . . . and surely cutting the lawn would no longer be a menial task. In fact, this one was so definitely dressed up as far as color and rubber tires and machinery are concerned that we think father had better wear nothing less than his dinner jacket when he uses it. Unless of course he doesn't mind the contrast! However, to get to the ties (which are a lone dollar), they're a real summer affair in sunfast colors. The tie that bears up under the romantic name of "Indra" was inspired by the sashes worn by the officers of the Third Indian Cavalry. Which means that the ties are gay, too. At Jordan Marsh's right on the street floor.

* * *

"Mai Oui" now in the market

You devotees of Bourjois products will no doubt be pleased to hear that there is now a new member in the family. "Mai oui" is its name . . . and it's a new odeur, and may be had in an ensemble of perfume, face powder, and matching bath powder. Very much Paris, if you ask us. We mean the flavor! Wherever you may buy your Bourjois . . . including R. H. White's.

* * *

Try one of these popular luncheons

P. S. Women shoppers invariably have short hours and long lists. Which means that lunches on shopping days are rarely anything but quick affairs. So the next time you find yourself with little time on your hands, but plenty of appetite . . . suppose you try Gilchrist's. Right on the street floor. Inexpensive, which will save you a few nickels for other items. We happen to know that the mere sum of 39 cents recently fortified one with a lunch that included mushrooms, chicken a la king, dessert, and tonic. And tonic, in case you aren't a New Englander of long standing, means anything from ginger ale to orangeade. R. H. Stearns has towels especially for glassware drying . . . and you can't make any mistake about it. Because right on the side they're labeled "glass"! And Filene's has a special "Sweet Girl Graduate" department . . . into which you take your daughter for the white dress she'll be needing. Come to think of it, they've been having graduation fashion shows in there on Saturday mornings . . . which ought to be an easy way of solving the problem! Plenty of the frocks are in the inexpensive brackets. The biggest of the white pearl bubble beads and bracelets are surely at Jays. We never saw plumper necklaces!

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THE ICE CREAM-OF-THE-MONTH FOR JUNE

NO WONDER, either, for it's a *real treat* to get Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream this far ahead of the peak of the season! Your whole family will enjoy these sweet, sun-ripened berries in creamy-rich Sealtest-approved Ice Cream. Get some for dinner tonight from the store in your neighborhood that sells Fro-joy Ice Cream.

NOW! THE SHERBET-OF-THE-MONTH!
It's delicious Sealtest-approved Orange Sherbet, made from juicy-fresh oranges. Just the cooling, refreshing treat you'll want often during June!

FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM
Sealtest-approved

Harmony on a Mountain Top

Choir Boys From Camp Duncan, Bretton Woods, N. H., on Mt. Washington

Famous for their concerts throughout the White Mountains, the choir boys of Bretton Woods, with their director, Frank Hancock (center), were photographed while they were awakening early morning echoes on Mt. Washington, with the cog railway and the mist-enshrouded peaks of the Presidential Range forming the background. Overcoats are needed on the mountain, even in June.

Heavy Charges Of Lawyers Stir Court Comment

Reporter-at-Law

It is difficult to conceive of anything more likely to undermine public respect for the administration of justice than a widespread suspicion that the courts are aligned in aiding the distribution among counsel of excessive proportions of the funds of those who are fortunate enough to become involved in a controversy.

This statement, made recently by Judge Stanley E. Qua, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, brings to public notice once more the need for stabilization of fees charged by members of the legal profession.

For the Court to take notice of the situation even though it found itself unable to pass on the fees in a case is evidence enough that the problem is serious. Judge Qua's comment, made in a written opinion for the full bench, arose from a Supreme Court review of a Probate Court award of counsel fees totaling $49,800 from the settlement of a $117,589 personal estate.

The Court upheld the lower court's awards but pointed out that it was not free to rule on the propriety of the fees as a seasonable appeal from the lower court's ruling had not been made and the fees were therefore not part of the record.

The awards included $37,500 to the firm of Levin and Cohn, and John N. Welch; $2,500 to R. S. Wilkins; $2,500 to C. E. Houghton; $3,500 to Choate, Hall and Stewart; $300 to Benjamin Leve; $1,500 to the National Shawmut Bank, and $200 to George Cohen, all for professional services.

"If we were at liberty to pass upon the allowances here complained of," the Courts stated, "in the light of evidence received at the hearing on the present petition, there would be much force in arguments that some of them at least are so large as to fall beyond the range permitted to discretion. . . ."

A remedy suggested by Reginald H. Smith, Boston attorney, some time ago attracted national attention, but no move was made here toward adopting it. His recommendations called for the establishment of a legal service bureau, sponsored by a bar association, to act as a center for disbursement of legal work by sending clients to a paid staff of lawyers who applied for employment. Similarly, Prof. Carl Lewellyn of Columbia Law School, planned a rotating list of attorneys from the top of which a prospective client would pick one of five .The name of the attorney selected would drop to last place. This plan provides only for a paid supervisor and the necessary clerical work instead of a paid staff.

D. B. McC.

State Education Board Helps Graduate Students Find Jobs

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 7—James N. Pringle, New Hampshire Commissioner of Education, is out to see that his department does all within its power to aid high school graduates that want work to obtain placement. In this respect, the Commissioner has sent to superintendents, headmasters and principals throughout the State copies of a booklet, "Youth and Industry—What Can we Do About It?" The booklet is the result of a conference on the Committee on Interrelations of New England Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In announcing the move, Commissioner Pringle declared: "It is hoped that superintendents soon will organize in all school districts, where there is a high school or an approved academy, local groups to help in securing better absorption of high school graduates by business or industry. The chairman of the local school board should be included in such a committee; and it is believed that in this way a greater number of high school graduates can be given employment."

Summer Zoology Classes

The University of New Hampshire's Marine Zoological Laboratory will open its 12th season on Appledore Island of the Isles of Shoals group on June 19 with about 40 students. As the eight week period of study is devoted to a single subject, it is possible for a student to complete a year's work in zoology in eight weeks at the island laboratory. The island provides an ideal setting for such a school, as the currents of the Gulf of Maine bring all types of marine conditions and organisms to the island's shores. This year the laboratory will press into use a former naval launch to provide transportation among the island group. Dr. Lloyd C. Fogg, Associate Professor of Zoology will act as supervisor while the visiting faculty will include Dr. H. J. Cleave, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at the University of Illinois, and George O. Lee, Instructor in biology in the Canal Zone Junior College at Balboa.

Concord's Police Radio

A short wave radio system is to be installed for the Concord Police Department through the co-operation of an anonymous donor. Four thousand dollars was given. Now members of the force are donating spare time to construct the transmitter building on the Jordon farm overlooking the city. A 75-foot antenna tower has been erected and radio equipment is being placed in the cruiser cars. Members of the force are so enthusiastic about the radio communication system that by the time it is in operation it is expected that every member of the force will be a licensed radio operator. More than thirty regular and special police officers have already been granted third-class operators' licenses by the Federal Communications Commission.

Press Murals for College

Aided by funds provided by New Hampshire newspaper publishers and labor provided by the Federal Art Project of the WPA, the first two of a series of murals depicting "Assembling News of the World" and "News of Wars" have been placed in the newspaper room of the University of New Hampshire Library. Gladys Brannigan of Portsmouth has been painting the murals. The fund available will be ample to refurnish the room as well as pay the costs in connection with the murals. It is the aim of University officials to make the newspaper room appear more as a lounging place than as a study room. The mural entitled "Assembling News of the 'World" is 12 feet by 7 and pictures the gathering of the news by telephone, telegraph, radio, and airplane.

Taunton Observes Its Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., June 7—The Lord Mayor of Taunton, England, Mr. Charles H. Goodland, saw portrayals yesterday of how citizens of this New World Taunton lived 300 years ago. Historical Exhibits of the Old Colony Historical Society were a high point in the observances of Taunton's tercentenary.

At noon the English Lord Mayor and Mrs. Goodland were luncheon guests of the Lion's Club and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

The day developed and strengthened the feeling of mutuality between Taunton of the Old World and Taunton of the New that was given expression on Monday by Congressman Joseph W. Martin in an address on the Green.

"The greatest need of the day is to prevent another world war," Mr. Martin said. "Every effort in that direction must command the support of a people who through bitter experience have come to learn the horrors and devastation that go hand in hand with war."

Mr. Martin spoke of the impetus given closer relations between England and the United States by such visits as that of Lord Mayor Goodland.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
New York	June 7	84, North River	Cherbourg	June 7, 1 pm	June 7, 8 pm
Columbus	June 9	86, North River	Plymouth June 15 / June 17	June 9, 8 pm	June 10, 1 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro June 22	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Pierce	San Francisco June 16	June 11 4:00 pm	June 11 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

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Portland Police Criticized For 'Irregularities'

PORTLAND, Maine, June 7 (AP)—Allegations of inefficiency and administrative "irregularities" constituted the major criticism of Portland police in an investigators' preliminary report studied by City Councilmen today.

Two former Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, in a summary to their 200-page report of eight weeks' investigation, said, however, they had found "some information indicating the presence of graft to a certain extent within the past five years involving a small percentage of the personnel. . . ."

The Council received the summary without comment from City Manager James E. Barlow Monday night. It made no specific allegations of corruption, and named none of the department's 100-odd officers and men.

The full report, containing detailed results of the agents' questioning of department members, city officials and citizens, was in the hands of County Prosecutor Albert Knudsen for determination of possible criminal action.

Conservation Van Put Into Service

Representatives of the 15 Statewide organizations comprising the Massachusetts Conservation Council gathered in front of the State House this noon to hear Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's dedicatory remarks on the Council's new lecture van, which will make a traveling conservation and educational trip throughout the State this summer.

Speaking before Council members, Osa Johnson, explorer, and David A. Aylward, President of the National Wildlife Federation, Governor Saltonstall said:

"Massachusetts as well as other States has lost many of its natural resources. As these resources are a common heritage which have been handed down to us, it is our duty to see that this heritage is passed along for the benefit of coming generations. To do this, it is necessary to build a public consciousness of the aesthetic, recreational and economic value of these gifts of nature."

The well-equipped truck, attended by two students from the Massachusetts State College who are trained in conservation work, will travel throughout the State and visit boys' and girls' camps, and State fairs to give instruction on natural history.

Sales of Liquor to Minors Arouses Worcester Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7—With a warning to all liquor establishments that the serving of minors will be dealt with drastically, the Worcester License Commission has taken cognizance of a situation that has long been a cause of much concern to many Worcester residents. Chairman Roland S. G. Frodigh of the Commission stated that he had served such notice on all licensed dealers of intoxicating beverages as the result of recent and numerous complaints received from parents, as well as from interested residents.

However, while the members of the Commisslon and Police officials expressed surprise over the fact that minors were able to purchase alcoholic drinks in many establishments, it is a matter of common knowledge in many quarters that girls and boys of high school age find no difficulty whatsoever in making purchases in both package and retail establishments.

That such is the case was brought graphically to public attention just a few weeks ago when two boys, one 18 and the other 17, and a 16-year-old girl companion, were involved in a fatal hit-and-run accident in this city. Some time after the body of the victim was discovered, the trio reported to the police. After being questioned at some length as to their movements before and subsequent to the accident, they all stated that they had drunk both liquor and beer which they had purchased in a retail establishment. However, no action was taken at the time to ascertain to what degree minors were able to purchase intoxicating drinks.

Commenting on the complaints that minors can be served liquor in many places, Chairman Frodigh said: "The three police officers attached to the office of the Commission have been instructed to report all cases of establishments serving minors. The Commission will deal with them drastically. The excuse that the minors being served claimed they were 21 years of age will not be accepted."

Harvard Honor For Governor?

Widely circulated but unconfirmed rumors that Governor Saltonstall would receive an honorary degree from Harvard University during the graduation ceremonies on June 22 were blasted today when Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, disclosed that the Harvard Board of Overseers does not make a practice of conferring degrees on its own members. The Governor is at present a member of the Board.

Although it is traditional to decline any official statements as to those who will or will not receive honorary degrees until the morning of Graduation Day, the Governor's name had been mentioned prominently as an excellent prospect to be thus honored this year by his alma mater. Mr. Saltonstall will be Chief Marshal for the Commencement Week activities, and is also Secretary for the Class of 1914, which will hold its 25th reunion this June.

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ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

Youngsters Making Bid for State Title—Bees' Fielding Faulty—Shore Problem

Alice Belanger Challenges In Women's Golf at Weston

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in recent years, youngsters are beginning to make themselves heard in local women's golfing circles. Usually the old guard marches steadily through the various tournaments, but in the State championship now under way at Weston, it is possible that one of several girls may win her way to the title.

Foremost among these challengers is Alice Belanger, the 19-year-old State junior champion from United Shoe who in the qualifying round put together scores of 45 and 38 for a total of 83. This figure was topped among the 74 competitors only by Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret's medal-winning total of 81.

Has Best Chance

In a way Miss Belanger stands the best chance of upsetting the favorites over the winding, hilly Weston course, for she knows it like a book. For three years in a row now she won her junior titles there, besides practicing there on innumerable occasions. Yesterday, after being all even at the fifth, she put on a drive to defeat Edith Stevens of The Country Club handily 5 and 4.

Today Alice faced Laura Robbins, winner over Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew of Brae Burn 6 and 4. Miss Robbins, only 23, is another youngster who has come along to threaten the long supremacy of the older players.

Still another girl who swept easily into the second round was free-swinging Nancy Sutherland, the 20-year-old Walpole lass who conquered Mrs. James Parker of Myopia 5 and 4. Miss Sutherland faced her stiffest test of the tournament this morning when she came up against the three-time title-winner, Rosamond Vahey of Vesper. Miss Vahey, herself, is no oldster, yet she rates as a member of the old guard, for she won her first championship back in 1931.

Strong Contender

Looming as a strong contender for the 1939 crown is Mrs. George Norby of Green Hill, sister of the Worcester pro, Willie Ogg. In this morning's round she faced Mrs John S. Amory of Myopia, who qualified with an 84. Mrs. Norby is present champion of Worcester County, a title she has held now for two years.

Strangely enough, Mrs. Norby is hoping for a rainy day. "That would test the mettle of these golfers," she declared, adding that she, herself, loved to play in a downpour. Incidentally, although her brother is a professional, she has never had a lesson. "My brother said I had a natural swing, so what was the use of trying to correct it."

Never Won Title

Mrs. Prunaret, the medalist, moved along steadily at the head of the first bracket with a 6 and 4 win over Mrs. C. B. Gay of Oak Hill. In the second round she faced Mrs. Raynor M. Gardiner of Dedham, with the winner to meet the winner of the Sutherland-Vahey match tomorrow.

Mrs. Prunaret's quest for the title is now in its eleventh year. She first entered the State championship in 1929, and the closest she has come to winning has been her annexing the medalist honors in 1931 and this year. If she meets Miss Vahey tomorrow, it will be the first time in their tournament association that they have ever faced each other.

Only one of the former champions in the tournament bowed out in yesterday's play, although two minor favorites also found the high wind which made kites out of golf balls too hard to cope with. Mrs. Donald M. Belcher of Winchester, 1923 champion, lost to Mrs. W. G. Dow of Wellesley, 3 and 1. The latter met up with the 1937 winner, Deborah Verry of Tatnuck this morning.

Trouble for Champion

Frances Stebbins of Brae Burn lost on the 19th hole to Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, and Ruth Batchelder of The Country Club was defeated at the 17th by Mrs. A. B. Hunt of Weston in the other two upsets. Another was almost written into the books when Mrs. R. K. Byers of Hoosic Whisick carried Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River to the 18th green before admitting defeat. For the second day in a row Mrs. Beard, last year's champion, was off her game, especially on approaches.

Two former title-holders, Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, and Mrs. William M. Austin, her clubmate, met today in a second-round match. Mrs. Grew advanced over Mrs. G. L. Wrenn, 2nd, of Dedham 4 and 3, while Mrs. Austin reached the second round by default.

* * *

Women's State Golf Championship

Second Round—This Morning

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Jr., Charles River, defeated Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Dedham, 7 and 5.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Nancy Sutherland, Walpole, 2 and 1.

Mrs. John S. Amory, Myopia, defeated Mrs. George Norby, Green Hill, 2 and 1.

Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Mrs. W. M. Austin, Dedham, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport, 2 up.

Alice Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Laura Robbins, Weston, 4 and 2.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, defeated Mrs. A. B. Hunt, Weston, 5 and 3.

Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley, defeated Deborah Verry, Tatnuck, 2 up.

Smith to Hawks

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League announce the acquisition of Des Smith, left defense man, who played most of last season with the New Haven, Conn., Eagles.

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Awaiting Fortunes in the National Open

Wide World

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa.—Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.; Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa.; and Sam Byrd, ex-Yankee outfielder, wait their turn to tee off at the Spring Mills course of the Philadelphia Country Club, scene of the 1939 National open golf championship which begins on Thursday.

Metz Leading Money Winners

Dick Metz of Chicago tops the list of prize money winners during the period from Jan. 1 to June 5, 1939. Winner of three major golf tournaments during that period, Metz collected $5,748. Henry Picard, recent winner of the Metropolitan Open championship, is in second position with $5,247, while Sam Snead is third with $5,027. Leading money winners, Jan. 1 to June 5:

Dick Metz, Chicago, Ill.	$5,748
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	5,247
Sam Snead, White Sulphur, W. Va.	5,027
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.	4,812
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	4,632
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill.	4,159
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	3,941
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	3,425
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa.	3,033
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	2,804
Harry Cooper, Shenecosset, Conn.	2,752
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	2,050

McGill Sailors Beat Mass. Tech

MONTREAL (CP)—Buffeted by high winds, McGill University dinghy sailors defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team 14-2 recently in an abbreviated invitation series over the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club course on Lake St. Louis.

The series was scheduled as a four-race event but only lasted two races when the wind failed to abate, forcing officials to call off the other events.

McGill placed one-two in both morning tests for its 14 points while M. I. T. tars, sailing strange boats, gained their two points with a third in the first race.

Miler Sails

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 7 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson left in the Normandie today for New York and his "Mile of the Century" against Glenn Cunningham and other outstanding American milers at Princeton, June 17.

He said he was a little tired from yesterday's race in which he was clocked in 2:59.5 to better the listed world record for three-quarters of a mile. A week ago he ran a mile in 4:07.4, only a second slower than his own world record.

Wooderson was accompanied by his brother, Stanley, and his trainer, Albert Hill.

Platt Signed

CALGARY, Alberta (CP)—Dr. L. A. Maxwell, chairman of the Booster Club football committee, has announced that John Platt of St. Norbert College Green Knights, Wisconsin, has signed to play for Calgary Bronks of the Western Canada Inter-Provincial Football League this season. Platt will play center.

Scots Win Another

VANCOUVER, June 7 (CP)—The touring Sottish soccer team defeated a Vancouver all-Star eleven 4—1 here under floodlights before a crowd of 4,000 for their sixth victory in seven games of the tour. The Scots drew with a New York Team.

Boston Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Woodland	75½	44½
Brae Burn	67½	52½
Wollaston	64½	55½
Wellesley	63½	56½
Charles River	61½	58½
Blue Hill	58	62
Commonwealth	58	62
Belmont	54	66
Winchester	49½	70½
Oakley	48	72

Results June 6

Woodland 10, Blue Hill 5.
Brae Burn 8, Charles River 7.
Wellesley 10½, Oakley 4½.
Commonwealth 8, Winchester 7.
Wollaston 8, Belmont 7.

Norfolk Women's Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Brockton	83½	24½
Needham	73	35
Furnace Brook	66½	41½
Highland	61	47
Thorny Lea	53	55
Sharon	34	74
Blue Hills	33½	74½
Walpole	37½	80½

Results June 6

Thorny Lea 10½, Blue Hills 1½.
Needham 8, Furnace Brook 4.
Brockton 7½, Highland 4½.
Sharon 6, Walpole 6.

Another Hockey League?

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is much being said about Eddie Shore, veteran Bruin defenseman, and the Springfield Indians, which he is reputed to have purchased. First, however, there is no authentic information here at hand that Shore has purchased the Springfield team; everything pertaining to the matter at this point is suppositional.

Most common knowledge seems to be that if Shore has completed the deal and hopes to manage, own, and play for the Indians in the minor league, he is likely to be disillusioned. The Bruin management, according to reports, either will not or cannot let Shore play for Springfield. Waivers would have to be asked of other N. H. L. clubs among other devious problems against his playing outside the major league.

Baseball Veterans

In baseball, veterans of 10 years in the major league are honored for their long service at least to the extent that they can be granted an unconditional release and thereby have the right to negotiate their own services. Now Shore is a valuable member of the Bruins, but the team could get along without him. He has brought thousands of dollars into the entire league and apparently wishes to capitalize on his remaining ability for his own personal benefit now. The Bruins could, and eventually will have to, exist without him. It would be a just reward to Shore to pat him on the back in his new venture.

All that is one question, but the important thing right now is the chance offered to minor league hockey. The National Hockey League is tremendously powerful and influential. It has practically absorbed the minor leagues, and never, under present conditions, will the minor league ever amount to anything. The N. H. L. self-preservation harbors no hope for minors except one of dependency upon the Calder circuit.

Farm Team Players

If the International-American League, headed by Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, could shake off the support of the N. H. L. for one season and operate with Shore at Springfield and perhaps a few other of the major league players they could grab, the foundation of N. H. L. would shudder and the Int-Am. become definitely a threatening outlaw major league with prospects.

The move would embarrass Hershey, the Bruin farm team; Philadelphia, the Ranger farm team; Syracuse, the Toronto farm team, and Pittsburgh, the Detroit farm team, no end. The situation would be muddled without doubt, but on the other hand what would Boston, Rangers, Toronto, and Detroit do without these farms? Of course they would do something, but the moves are not too clear.

Need Another League

Although the National Hockey League is well satisfied with present conditions and will not willingly admit that another major hockey league would be helpful or advisable, hockey really needs another independent league. The Shore episode is one of the best opportunities to establish another league, but it would take men of foresight and courage along with finance.

The old American Association of the Mid-West once defied the N. H. L., but was too distant to bother much and hardly prepared either. It finally was forced to give up its defiance and has never revived to potency. Nothing will come of it all probably, but mark the present situation as a stepping stone to another independent hockey league whether the Int-Am takes the step or not.

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 6

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
King, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Moore, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
S. Martin, 2b	6	1	3	6	2	4	0
Brown, ss	5	0	1	2	1	4	0
Medwick, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	2	0
Gutteridge, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Slaughter, rf	3	0	1	2	3	1	0
Owen, c	3	1	0	0	6	1	0
Davis, p	5	1	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	39	5	11	14	30	18	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf, 3b	5	0	2	2	2	1	0
Outlaw, cf	5	0	1	1	9	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	1	1	1	11	0	0
West, lf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	1	3	3	2	5	0
*Cooney, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	3	1	1	1	0	3	2
Lopez, c	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Warstler, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	4	1
Shoffner, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	10	30	16	4

*Ran for Majeski in ninth inning.
†Batted for Shoffner in 10th inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, West, Brown 3, Shoffner, Garms, Moore. Two-base hits, West, S. Martin, Brown, Slaughter. Left on bases, St. Louis 13, Boston 6. Stolen base, Cooney. Sacrifices, Lopez, Shoffner, Mize. Brown, Slaughter. Bases on balls, by Shoffner 6, by Davis 2. Struck out, by Davis 6, by Shoffner 2. Double plays, Majeski, Warstler and Hassett; Brown, S. Martin and Mize. Time, 2h. 33m. Attendance 2,317. Umpires, Barr, Moran and Sears.

Here's a Schedule Of Main Track Meets

June 16-17: N. C. A. A., Los Angeles
June 17: Princeton Invitaton, Princeton N. J.
June 20: Big Ten-Pacific Coast, Berkeley, Calif.
June 24-25: National Decathlon, Cleveland
July 3-4: National A. A. U., Lincoln, Neb.

The Cruising Club of America plans to visit Maine on its annual voyage.

Red Sox

June 6

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	B
Hemsley, c	5	1	3	4	1	1	0
Averill, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, cf	4	3	3	5	2	0	0
Heath, lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Trosky, 1b	3	0	1	1	8	1	0
Grimes, 1b	2	1	2	3	5	0	0
Keltner, 3b	4	1	2	5	1	4	0
Hale, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Webb, ss	4	0	1	1	4	4	1
Drake, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Weatherly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broaca, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zuber, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	14	22	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Carey, 2b	5	2	2	2	1	3	0
Cramer, cf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Vosmik, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Williams, rf	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Cronin, ss	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Peacock, c	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
Auker, p	3	1	1	4	0	2	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	8	11	‡25	9	4

*Batted for Drake in fifth. †Batted for Broaca in eighth. ‡One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in, Foxx, Cronin 2, Chapman, Keltner 2, Auker, Vosmik, Carey, Cramer, Heath 2, Grimes 2, Hale. Two-base hits, Hemsley, Keltner, Chapman 2, Heath, Grimes. Three-base hit, Keltner. Home run, Auker. Hits, off Auker, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Heving, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Drake, 6 in 5 innings; off Broaca, 2 in 3 innings; off Zuber, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 6, Cleveland 8. Sacrifice hits, Cronin, 2, Chapman, Auker. Base on balls, by Heving, by Drake 4, by Broaca 2. Struck out, by Auker 5, by Heving, by Zuber. Double plays, Hale, Webb and Trosky; Hale and Webb. Hit by pitcher, by Drake (Vosmik). Winning pitcher, Zuber. Losing pitcher, Heving. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Hubbard, Rommel, and Moriarty. Attendance, 2,000.

Ay-Ay-Ay Wins

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Russell Simmons' Ay-Ay-Ay won a 22.6 mile race for six-meter yachts from Avalon, Catalina Island, to the Los Angeles Yacht Club recently. Emerson Spear's Rebel was second and Don Edler's Caprice, third.

Favorites Move Upward in N. E. Tennis Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7 (AP)—All the favorites with one exception moved into the third round play of the New England Tennis championships at the Hartford Golf Club today.

John Gow of Simsbury, seeded fourth, lost yesterday to Jack Messena of Miami 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, but all other seeded stars experienced little difficulty.

Martin Buxby of Miami, the top-ranked player, and Bobby Decker, his fellow-townsman, both of whom played the second round matches Monday, resumed today after being idle yesterday.

John Doeg of New York, third-seeded, eliminated George Sherbatoff of Sharon, 6—1, 6—3, and Joe Fishback of New York eased out Lin Tiers of Boston 6—4, 7—5.

The new Connecticut champion, Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., eliminated Norman Erhlich of Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—2, while Al Stitt of Longwood, Mass., won over Al Freedman of Yale 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

In the women's division, the favored players all won in two-set matches, including Mercedes Madden of Boston, Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., Eunice Dean of Texas and Argyll Rice of Hartford.

R. I. Champion Playing Better

RUMFORD, R. I., June 7 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, favored on form to retain her Rhode Island Women's Golf championship, tackled Polly Owen in the quarter-final round today.

Her play, erratic in the medal round, was much improved yesterday in a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. E. Emery. The other two members of Little Rhody's Big Three—Jean Bauer and Mrs. Frederick Davis—also came through the Tuesday rounds safely.

Miss Bauer trounced Mrs. Fielding Jackson, 8 and 6, and Mrs. Davis put out Bette Waterhouse, sister of the champion, 6 and 4. Miss Bauer was pitted against Mrs. Abner Slocum in the quarter-finals today while Mrs. Davis played Mrs. J. W. Ardery. Mrs. Frank Cutts met Mrs. E. E. Conner in the other match.

Brown Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Kenny Clapp, Brown's greatest sprinter and low hurdler of all-time, has been elected captain of the varsity track team. Robert C. Graham of Kent, Ohio, was elected captain of the varsity golf team, and David S. Price of East Aurora, N. Y., was elected captain of the varsity tennis team.

Clapp has been certified as an official entry for the National Collegiate A. A. track and field meet which will be held at Berkeley, Calif., June 16 and 17. He is the first Brown track man to participate in the N. C. A. A. title track meet, although Bruin representatives in wrestling, swimming, and basketball have entered N. C. A. A. tournaments and meets.

Credit for the fastest mile ever spun off in Texas is held by Blaine Rideout of North Texas Teachers College.

Milt Shoffner Victim Of Poor Support at Allston

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of a series with the Pittsburgh Pirates today, the disappointing Bees looked around and discovered the Phillies directly behind them. Despite the fact that the Casey Stengels have won two of their most recent three starts with Cincinnati and the Cardinals, the club this morning was just two games removed from last place and in a precarious and highly unexpected predicament.

Second Division Wins

It develops that the balance of the second division is winning, placing a new pressure on the Bees as they limp along minus Tony Cuccinello and Jim Turner, the injured members. Yesterday, for example, the Dodgers, Giants and Phillies all managed impressive triumphs over teams in the upper crust, while the locals were dropping a 10-inning 5-3 decision to the Cardinals at the Hive. Unless Stengel can somehow engineer success in this three-game Pirate series, the Bees will be in an unpardonable situation—in company with the Phillies.

As if the future was not dark enough with the club in its present crippled state, the Bees are now acquiring the habit of beating themselves. They almost did it in the Cardinals opener on Monday, although the 10-4 score may not suggest a wobbly defense. Milt Shoffner had the second-place Red Birds beaten yesterday, for his initial 1939 victory, when an unearned run in the seventh inning saved the visitors the embarrassment of losing two straight here. And the Boston defense was far from sensational in the tenth, when the Cards put across their deciding runs.

Shoffner Again

Everything happens to Shoffner. A while back the towering lefty was on the verge of release. Slow getting in shape this spring, Milt reminded Stengel of a first-class exhibit of a washed-up hurler. But after several relief appearances the pitcher suddenly came back. On Friday last he went 11 innings before yielding to the Reds, 4-0. A solitary run by his mates, off Whitey Moore, would have won that one. Yesterday Milt was wild in spots, but it nevertheless is a fact that a lone unearned run gave the Cards a chance to stay in the game. In 21 innings the Bees have given the left-hander exactly three runs. Instead of two defeats and no victories, his 1939 record should be two triumphs and no setbacks. However, as the boys in the dugout would say: "That's baseball."

Henry Majeski—called Henie by his fellow players—continues to hit National League pitching with an element of gusto. In the closing Cardinal contest the Long Island boy reached Curt Davis for three singles, pushing his freshman batting average to .417. To quote official figures, Henie has 10 out of 24. Stengel has maintained all along that the rookie third baseman from Birmingham would add punch to the club.

Bucs Beat Three Clubs

The Pirates, still managed by Pie Traynor, were in the first division when they arrived here this morning, chiefly because they have been able to beat three clubs—the Phillies, Bees, and Giants. Pittsburgh's combined record against these three outfits to date is 12 wins and only five losses. Against the remaining teams however, Pie has taken just nine out of 25. The defending-champion Cubs have captured six of their nine starts with the Buccaneers. With the Dodgers and Giants showing new pepper in the second division, the Pirates had better keep moving.

Caught between the bases . . . Pirates play at the Hive today, tomorrow and Friday . . . Cubs come in for a single game Saturday—Ladies' Day—and stay for a double-header on Sunday . . . Monday and Tuesday are open dates in the Hub, and over the entire majors, because of the Centennial celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., the birthplace of baseball . . . New York Giant bats were heard around the league yesterday when five of the Terrymen hit home runs in one big inning against Cincinnati . . . Harry Danning, Frank Demaree, Burgess Whitehead, Manuel Salvo and Joe Moore got together and established an all-time big league record . . . Imagine the Giants setting up a four-bagger standard without Mel Ott taking part! . . . The Red Sox had a 7-to-2 lead at one stage of yesterday's game in Cleveland, but eventually lost it, 8-7.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Centennial Players

A veteran and a youngster will represent the Bees at the Cavalcade of Baseball, next Monday at Cooperstown, N. Y. Deacon Danny MacFayden, right-hand pitcher from Somerville, and Eddie Miller, rookie shortstop acquired from Kansas City during the off season, have been chosen to carry the Boston banner to the Centennial festivities.

These two will mingle with a select group of other National League ball players: Bill Terry of the Giants will take Mel Ott, 1938 home-run champion, Bill Jurges, ex-Cub shortstop, and Carl Hubbell, pitcher. The Cubs will have Manager Gabby Hartnett, catcher; Capt. Billy Herman, Stan Hack, and Dizzy Dean.

Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn's home run hitter, and Harry Lavagetto will wear Dodger uniforms while Philadelphia is sending Murray Arnovich and Sylvester Johnson. The Cards will contribute Ducky Medwick and Pepper Martin, while the Reds add a battery of Johnny Vander Meer and Ernie Lombardi. Arky Vaughan and Paul Waner will be the Pirate players, with Coach Hans Wagner lining up with the other 11 living members of the Hall of Fame.

* * *

The National Open at Philadelphia **may take** some of the prominence away from the women's state golf championship being played at Weston here, but indications in the early rounds are that this championship is heading toward being the most interesting the women have had in years.

* * *

Dartmouth might well consider Cornell, its traditional sports rival, something of a nemesis this current college year. The Big Red bumped the Big Green out of the Ivy League football title, halted the undefeated basketball team, and now Cornell is headed for the Ivy League baseball title, held last year by Dartmouth.

* * *

New Englanders will center their interest in Philadelphia on the welfare of Jug McSpaden, Tony Monero, Johnny Thoren, Tom Mahan, Jim Turnesa, and Jerry Gianferante. Then there will be certain golf enthsiasts from Maine who will eye the doings of Johnny Levinson, former N. E. amateur champion, now a student at University of Chicago Law School. After that Denny Shute, Henry Picard, Ralph Guldahl, and the tournament in general.

* * *

The New England Senior Golfers are warming up for their eighteenth annal tournament scheduled for June 13 and 14 at the Woodland Golf Club. No golf tournament harbors and fosters such genial company as these seniors. They not only have a good time but the prize list is generous and the golf is high grade throughout. The waiting list to become a member of this organization is an indication of its popularity.

* * *

Tomorrow night Boston will view another game of girl's softball. The Olympets, Boston's own team, will play the Americanettes from New York in one game and another early attraction will see the Olympets' second team play a game against a local playground girls' team. The contests will take place at the Boston Garden and begin at 8 o'clock. **W. M.**

Dartmouth Coach

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Karl B. Michael, a diving star during his undergraduate days, has been named varsity and freshman swimming coach by the Dartmouth Athletic Council. He succeeds Sidney C. Hazelton, who has been transfered to the Department of Recreational Activity.

Since he graduated from Dartmouth in 1929, Michael has been assistant swimming coach and an instructor in physical education at Yale.

Emergency Combination

By a Staff Photographer

Rabbit Warstler (left) and Eddie Miller

The above keystone pair has taken Bee pitchers out of numerous holes this spring with double plays. This morning the club had completed 51 twin outs, with the second baseman and shortstop participating in a majority.

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Westinghouse REFRIGERATOR

Youngsters Making Bid for State Title—Bees' Fielding Faulty—Shore Problem

Alice Belanger Challenges In Women's Golf at Weston

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in recent years, youngsters are beginning to make themselves heard in local women's golfing circles. Usually the old guard marches steadily through the various tournaments, but in the State championship now under way at Weston, it is possible that one of several girls may win her way to the title.

Foremost among these challengers is Alice Belanger, the 19-year-old State junior champion from United Shoe who in the qualifying round put together scores of 45 and 38 for a total of 83. This figure was topped among the 74 competitors only by Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret's medal-winning total of 81.

Has Best Chance

In a way Miss Belanger stands the best chance of upsetting the favorites over the winding, hilly Weston course, for she knows it like a book. For three years in a row now she won her junior titles there, besides practicing there on innumerable occasions. Yesterday, after being all even at the fifth, she put on a drive to defeat Edith Stevens of The Country Club handily 5 and 4.

Today Alice faced Laura Robbins, winner over Mrs. C. F. Bartholomew of Brae Burn 6 and 4. Miss Robbins, only 23, is another youngster who has come along to threaten the long supremacy of the older players.

Still another girl who swept easily into the second round was free-swinging Nancy Sutherland, the 20-year-old Walpole lass who conquered Mrs. James Parker of Myopia 5 and 4. Miss Sutherland faced her stiffest test of the tournament this morning when she came up against the three-time title-winner, Rosamond Vahey of Vesper. Miss Vahey, herself, is no oldster, yet she rates as a member of the old guard, for she won her first championship back in 1931.

Strong Contender

Looming as a strong contender for the 1939 crown is Mrs. George Norby of Green Hill, sister of the Worcester pro, Willie Ogg. In this morning's round she faced Mrs John S. Amory of Myopia, who qualified with an 84. Mrs. Norby is present champion of Worcester County, a title she has held now for two years.

Strangely enough, Mrs. Norby is hoping for a rainy day. "That would test the mettle of these golfers," she declared, adding that she, herself, loved to play in a downpour. Incidentally, although her brother is a professional, she has never had a lesson. "My brother said I had a natural swing, so what was the use of trying to correct it."

Never Won Title

Mrs. Prunaret, the medalist, moved along steadily at the head of the first bracket with a 6 and 4 win over Mrs. C. B. Gay of Oak Hill. In the second round she faced Mrs. Raynor M. Gardiner of Dedham, with the winner to meet the winner of the Sutherland-Vahey match tomorrow.

Mrs. Prunaret's quest for the title is now in its eleventh year. She first entered the State championship in 1929, and the closest she has come to winning has been her annexing the medalist honors in 1931 and this year. If she meets Miss Vahey tomorrow, it will be the first time in their tournament association that they have ever faced each other.

Only one of the former champions in the tournament bowed out in yesterday's play, although two minor favorites also found the high wind which made kites out of golf balls too hard to cope with. Mrs. Donald M. Belcher of Winchester, 1923 champion, lost to Mrs. W. G. Dow of Wellesley, 3 and 1. The latter met up with the 1937 winner, Deborah Verry of Tatnuck this morning.

Trouble for Champion

Frances Stebbins of Brae Burn lost on the 19th hole to Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., of Rockport, and Ruth Batchelder of The Country Club was defeated at the 17th by Mrs. A. B. Hunt of Weston in the other two upsets. Another was almost written into the books when Mrs. R. K. Byers of Hoosic Whisick carried Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River to the 18th green before admitting defeat. For the second day in a row Mrs. Beard, last year's champion, was off her game, especially on approaches.

Two former title-holders, Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, and Mrs. William M. Austin, her clubmate, met today in a second-round match. Mrs. Grew advanced over Mrs. G. L. Wrenn, 2nd, of Dedham 4 and 3, while Mrs. Austin reached the second round by default.

* * *

Women's State Golf Championship

Second Round—This Morning

Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Jr., Charles River, defeated Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Dedham, 7 and 5.

Rosamond Vahey, Vesper, defeated Nancy Sutherland, Walpole, 2 and 1.

Mrs. John S. Amory, Myopia, defeated Mrs. George Norby, Green Hill, 2 and 1.

Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, defeated Mrs. W. M. Austin, Dedham, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River, defeated Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport, 2 up.

Alice Belanger, United Shoe, defeated Laura Robbins, Weston, 4 and 2.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, defeated Mrs. A. B. Hunt, Weston, 5 and 3.

Mrs. W. G. Dow, Wellesley, defeated Deborah Verry, Tatnuck, 2 up.

Smith to Hawks

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League announce the acquisition of Des Smith, left defense man, who played most of last season with the New Haven, Conn., Eagles.

Awaiting Fortunes in the National Open

Wide World

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa.—Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.; Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa.; and Sam Byrd, ex-Yankee outfielder, wait their turn to tee off at the Spring Mills course of the Philadelphia Country Club, scene of the 1939 National open golf championship which begins on Thursday.

Metz Leading Money Winners

Dick Metz of Chicago tops the list of prize money winners during the period from Jan. 1 to June 5, 1939. Winner of three major golf tournaments during that period, Metz collected $5,748. Henry Picard, recent winner of the Metropolitan Open championship, is in second position with $5,247, while Sam Snead is third with $5,027. Leading money winners, Jan. 1 to June 5:

Dick Metz, Chicago, Ill.	$5,748
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	5,247
Sam Snead, White Sulphur, W. Va.	5,027
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J.	4,812
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	4,632
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill.	4,159
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	3,941
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	3,425
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee, Pa.	3,033
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	2,804
Harry Cooper, Shenecosset, Conn.	2,752
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	2,050

McGill Sailors Beat Mass. Tech

MONTREAL (CP)—Buffeted by high winds, McGill University dinghy sailors defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team 14-2 recently in an abbreviated invitation series over the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club course on Lake St. Louis.

The series was scheduled as a four-race event but only lasted two races when the wind failed to abate, forcing officials to call off the other events.

McGill placed one-two in both morning tests for its 14 points while M. I. T. tars, sailing strange boats, gained their two points with a third in the first race.

Miler Sails

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 7 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson left in the Normandie today for New York and his "Mile of the Century" against Glenn Cunningham and other outstanding American milers at Princeton, June 17.

He said he was a little tired from yesterday's race in which he was clocked in 2:59.5 to better the listed world record for three-quarters of a mile. A week ago he ran a mile in 4:07.4, only a second slower than his own world record.

Wooderson was accompanied by his brother, Stanley, and his trainer, Albert Hill.

Platt Signed

CALGARY, Alberta (CP)—Dr. L. A. Maxwell, chairman of the Booster Club football committee, has announced that John Platt of St. Norbert College Green Knights, Wisconsin, has signed to play for Calgary Bronks of the Western Canada Inter-Provincial Football League this season. Platt will play center.

Scots Win Another

VANCOUVER, June 7 (CP)—The touring Sottish soccer team defeated a Vancouver all-Star eleven 4—1 here under floodlights before a crowd of 4,000 for their sixth victory in seven games of the tour. The Scots drew with a New York Team.

Boston Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Woodland	75½	44½
Brae Burn	67½	52½
Wollaston	64½	55½
Wellesley	63½	56½
Charles River	61½	58½
Blue Hill	58	62
Commonwealth	58	62
Belmont	54	66
Winchester	49½	70½
Oakley	48	72

Results June 6

Woodland 10, Blue Hill 5.
Brae Burn 8, Charles River 7.
Wellesley 10½, Oakley 4½.
Commonwealth 8, Winchester 7.
Wollaston 8, Belmont 7.

Norfolk Women's Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Brockton	83½	24½
Needham	73	35
Furnace Brook	66½	41½
Highland	61	47
Thorny Lea	53	55
Sharon	34	74
Blue Hills	33½	74½
Walpole	37½	80½

Results June 6

Thorny Lea 10½, Blue Hills 1½.
Needham 8, Furnace Brook 4.
Brockton 7½, Highland 4½.
Sharon 6, Walpole 6.

Another Hockey League?

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is much being said about Eddie Shore, veteran Bruin defenseman, and the Springfield Indians, which he is reputed to have purchased. First, however, there is no authentic information here at hand that Shore has purchased the Springfield team; everything pertaining to the matter at this point is suppositional.

Most common knowledge seems to be that if Shore has completed the deal and hopes to manage, own, and play for the Indians in the minor league, he is likely to be disillusioned. The Bruin management, according to reports, either will not or cannot let Shore play for Springfield. Waivers would have to be asked of other N. H. L. clubs among other devious problems against his playing outside the major league.

Baseball Veterans

In baseball, veterans of 10 years in the major league are honored for their long service at least to the extent that they can be granted an unconditional release and thereby have the right to negotiate their own services. Now Shore is a valuable member of the Bruins, but the team could get along without him. He has brought thousands of dollars into the entire league and apparently wishes to capitalize on his remaining ability for his own personal benefit now. The Bruins could, and eventually will have to, exist without him. It would be a just reward to Shore to pat him on the back in his new venture.

All that is one question, but the important thing right now is the chance offered to minor league hockey. The National Hockey League is tremendously powerful and influential. It has practically absorbed the minor leagues, and never, under present conditions, will the minor league ever amount to anything. The N. H. L. self-preservation harbors no hope for minors except one of dependency upon the Calder circuit.

Farm Team Players

If the International-American League, headed by Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, could shake off the support of the N. H. L. for one season and operate with Shore at Springfield and perhaps a few other of the major league players they could grab, the foundation of N. H. L. would shudder and the Int-Am. become definitely a threatening outlaw major league with prospects.

The move would embarrass Hershey, the Bruin farm team; Philadelphia, the Ranger farm team; Syracuse, the Toronto farm team, and Pittsburgh, the Detroit farm team, no end. The situation would be muddled without doubt, but on the other hand what would Boston, Rangers, Toronto, and Detroit do without these farms? Of course they would do something, but the moves are not too clear.

Need Another League

Although the National Hockey League is well satisfied with present conditions and will not willingly admit that another major hockey league would be helpful or advisable, hockey really needs another independent league. The Shore episode is one of the best opportunities to establish another league, but it would take men of foresight and courage along with finance.

The old American Association of the Mid-West once defied the N. H. L., but was too distant to bother much and hardly prepared either. It finally was forced to give up its defiance and has never revived to potency. Nothing will come of it all probably, but mark the present situation as a stepping stone to another independent hockey league whether the Int-Am takes the step or not.

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 6

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
King, cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Moore, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
S. Martin, 2b	6	1	5	6	2	4	0
Brown, ss	5	0	1	2	1	4	0
Medwick, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	2	0
Gutteridge, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Slaughter, rf	3	0	1	2	3	1	0
Owen, c	3	1	0	0	6	1	0
Davis, p	5	1	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	39	5	11	14	30	18	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf, 3b	5	0	2	2	2	1	0
Outlaw, cf	5	0	1	1	9	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	1	1	1	11	0	0
West, lf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	1	3	3	2	5	0
*Cooney, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	3	1	1	1	0	3	2
Lopez, c	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Warstler, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	4	1
Shoffner, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	10	30	16	4

* Ran for Majeski in ninth inning.
† Batted for Shoffner in 10th inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, West, Brown 3, Shoffner, Garms, Moore, Two-base hits, West, S. Martin, Brown, Slaughter. Left on bases, St. Louis 13, Boston 6. Stolen base, Cooney. Sacrifices, Lopez, Shoffner, Mize, Brown, Slaughter. Bases on balls, by Shoffner 6, by Davis 2. Struck out, by Davis 6, by Shoffner 2. Double plays, Majeski, Warstler and Hassett; Brown, S. Martin and Mize. Time, 2h. 33m. Attendance 2,317. Umpires, Barr, Moran and Sears.

Red Sox

June 6

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hemsley, c	5	1	3	4	1	1	0
Averill, rf	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, cf	4	3	3	5	2	0	0
Heath, lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Trosky, 1b	3	0	1	1	8	1	0
Grimes, 1b	2	1	2	3	5	0	0
Keltner, 3b	4	1	2	5	1	4	0
Hale, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Webb, ss	4	0	1	1	4	4	1
Drake, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Weatherly	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broaca, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zuber, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	14	22	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Carey, 2b	5	2	2	2	1	3	0
Cramer, cf	5	2	3	3	2	0	0
Vosmik, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Williams, rf	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Cronin, ss	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Peacock, c	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
Auker, p	3	1	1	4	0	2	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	7	8	11	‡25	9	4

*Batted for Drake in fifth. †Batted for Broaca in eighth. ‡One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—7

Runs batted in, Foxx, Cronin 2, Chapman, Keltner 2, Auker, Vosmik, Carey, Cramer, Heath 2, Grimes 2, Hale. Two-base hits, Hemsley, Keltner, Chapman 2, Heath, Grimes. Three-base hit, Keltner. Home run, Auker. Hits, off Auker, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Heving, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Drake, 6 in 5 innings; off Broaca, 2 in 3 innings; off Zuber, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 6, Cleveland 8. Sacrifice hits, Cronin, 2, Chapman, Auker. Base on balls, by Heving, by Drake 4, by Broaca 2. Struck out, by Auker 5, by Heving, by Zuber. Double plays, Hale, Webb and Trosky; Hale and Webb. Hit by pitcher, by Drake (Vosmik). Winning pitcher, Zuber. Losing pitcher, Heving. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Hubbard, Rommel, and Moriarty. Attendance, 2,000.

Here's a Schedule Of Main Track Meets

June 16-17: N. C. A. A., Los Angeles
June 17: Princeton Invitaton, Princeton, N. J.
June 20: Big Ten-Pacific Coast, Berkeley, Calif.
June 24-25: National Decathlon, Cleveland
July 3-4: National A. A. U., Lincoln, Neb.

The Cruising Club of America plans to visit Maine on its annual voyage.

Ay-Ay-Ay Wins

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Russell Simmons' Ay-Ay-Ay won a 22.6 mile race for six-meter yachts from Avalon, Catalina Island, to the Los Angeles Yacht Club recently. Emerson Spear's Rebel was second and Don Edler's Caprice, third.

Favorites Move Upward in N. E. Tennis Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., June 7 (AP)—All the favorites with one exception moved into the third round play of the New England Tennis championships at the Hartford Golf Club today.

John Gow of Simsbury, seeded fourth, lost yesterday to Jack Messena of Miami 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, but all other seeded stars experienced little difficulty.

Martin Buxby of Miami, the top-ranked player, and Bobby Decker, his fellow-townsman, both of whom played the second round matches Monday, resumed today after being idle yesterday.

John Doeg of New York, third-seeded, eliminated George Sherbatoff of Sharon, 6—1, 6—3, and Joe Fishback of New York eased out Lin Tiers of Boston 6—4, 7—5.

The new Connecticut champion, Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., eliminated Norman Erhlich of Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—2, while Al Stitt of Longwood, Mass., won over Al Freedman of Yale 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

In the women's division, the favored players all won in two-set matches, including Mercedes Madden of Boston, Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., Eunice Dean of Texas and Argyll Rice of Hartford.

R. I. Champion Playing Better

RUMFORD, R. I., June 7 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, favored on form to retain her Rhode Island Women's Golf championship, tackled Polly Owen in the quarter-final round today.

Her play, erratic in the medal round, was much improved yesterday in a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. E. Emery. The other two members of Little Rhody's Big Three—Jean Bauer and Mrs. Frederick Davis—also came through the Tuesday rounds safely.

Miss Bauer trounced Mrs. Fielding Jackson, 8 and 6, and Mrs. Davis put out Bette Waterhouse, sister of the champion, 6 and 4. Miss Bauer was pitted against Mrs. Abner Slocum in the quarter-finals today while Mrs. Davis played Mrs. J. W. Ardery. Mrs. Frank Cutts met Mrs. E. E. Conner in the other match.

Brown Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Kenny Clapp, Brown's greatest sprinter and low hurdler of all-time, has been elected captain of the varsity track team. Robert C. Graham of Kent, Ohio, was elected captain of the varsity golf team, and David S. Price of East Aurora, N. Y., was elected captain of the varsity tennis team.

Clapp has been certified as an official entry for the National Collegiate A. A. track and field meet which will be held at Berkeley, Calif., June 16 and 17. He is the first Brown track man to participate in the N. C. A. A. title track meet, although Bruin representatives in wrestling, swimming, and basketball have entered N. C. A. A. tournaments and meets.

Credit for the fastest mile ever spun off in Texas is held by Blaine Rideout of North Texas Teachers College.

Milt Shoffner Victim Of Poor Support at Allston

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of a series with the Pittsburgh Pirates today, the disappointing Bees looked around and discovered the Phillies directly behind them. Despite the fact that the Casey Stengels have won two of their most recent three starts with Cincinnati and the Cardinals, the club this morning was just two games removed from last place and in a precarious and highly unexpected predicament.

Second Division Wins

It develops that the balance of the second division is winning, placing a new pressure on the Bees as they limp along minus Tony Cuccinello and Jim Turner, the injured members. Yesterday, for example, the Dodgers, Giants and Phillies all managed impressive triumphs over teams in the upper crust, while the locals were dropping a 10-inning 5-3 decision to the Cardinals at the Hive. Unless Stengel can somehow engineer success in this three-game Pirate series, the Bees will be in an unpardonable situation—in company with the Phillies.

As if the future was not dark enough with the club in its present crippled state, the Bees are now acquiring the habit of beating themselves. They almost did it in the Cardinals opener on Monday, although the 10-4 score may not suggest a wobbly defense. Milt Shoffner had the second-place Red Birds beaten yesterday, for his initial 1939 victory, when an unearned run in the seventh inning saved the visitors the embarrassment of losing two straight here. And the Boston defense was far from sensational in the tenth, when the Cards put across their deciding runs.

Shoffner Again

Everything happens to Shoffner. A while back the towering lefty was on the verge of release. Slow getting in shape this spring, Milt reminded Stengel of a first-class exhibit of a washed-up hurler. But after several relief appearances the pitcher suddenly came back. On Friday last he went 11 innings before yielding to the Reds, 4-0. A solitary run by his mates, off Whitey Moore, would have won that one. Yesterday Milt was wild in spots, but it nevertheless is a fact that a lone unearned run gave the Cards a chance to stay in the game. In 21 innings the Bees have given the left-hander exactly three runs. Instead of two defeats and no victories, his 1939 record should be two triumphs and no setbacks. However, as the boys in the dugout would say: "That's baseball."

Henry Majeski—called Henie by his fellow players—continues to hit National League pitching with an element of gusto. In the closing Cardinal contest the Long Island boy reached Curt Davis for three singles, pushing his freshman batting average to .417. To quote official figures, Henie has 10 out of 24. Stengel has maintained all along that the rookie third baseman from Birmingham would add punch to the club.

Bucs Beat Three Clubs

The Pirates, still managed by Pie Traynor, were in the first division when they arrived here this morning, chiefly because they have been able to beat three clubs—the Phillies, Bees, and Giants. Pittsburgh's combined record against these three outfits to date is 12 wins and only five losses. Against the remaining teams however, Pie has taken just nine out of 25. The defending-champion Cubs have captured six of their nine starts with the Buccaneers. With the Dodgers and Giants showing new pepper in the second division, the Pirates had better keep moving.

Caught between the bases . . . Pirates play at the Hive today, tomorrow and Friday . . . Cubs come in for a single game Saturday—Ladies' Day—and stay for a double-header on Sunday . . . Monday and Tuesday are open dates in the Hub, and over the entire majors, because of the Centennial celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., the birthplace of baseball . . . New York Giant bats were heard around the league yesterday when five of the Terrymen hit home runs in one big inning against Cincinnati . . . Harry Danning, Frank Demaree, Burgess Whitehead, Manuel Salvo and Joe Moore got together and established an all-time big league record . . . Imagine the Giants setting up a four-bagger standard without Mel Ott taking part! . . . The Red Sox had a 7-to-2 lead at one stage of yesterday's game in Cleveland, but eventually lost it, 8-7.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Centennial Players

A veteran and a youngster will represent the Bees at the Cavalcade of Baseball, next Monday at Cooperstown, N. Y. Deacon Danny MacFayden, right-hand pitcher from Somerville, and Eddie Miller, rookie shortstop acquired from Kansas City during the off season, have been chosen to carry the Boston banner to the Centennial festivities.

These two will mingle with a select group of other National League ball players: Bill Terry of the Giants will take Mel Ott, 1938 home-run champion, Bill Jurges, ex-Cub shortstop, and Carl Hubbell, pitcher. The Cubs will have Manager Gabby Hartnett, catcher; Capt. Billy Herman, Stan Hack, and Dizzy Dean.

Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn's home run hitter, and Harry Lavagetto will wear Dodger uniforms while Philadelphia is sending Murray Arnovich and Sylvester Johnson. The Cards will contribute Ducky Medwick and Pepper Martin, while the Reds add a battery of Johnny Vander Meer and Ernie Lombardi. Arky Vaughan and Paul Waner will be the Pirate players, with Coach Hans Wagner lining up with the other 11 living members of the Hall of Fame.

* * *

The National Open at Philadelphia **may take** some of the prominence away from the women's state golf championship being played at Weston here, but indications in the early rounds are that this championship is heading toward being the most interesting the women have had in years.

* * *

Dartmouth might well consider Cornell, its traditional sports rival, something of a nemesis this current college year. The Big Red bumped the Big Green out of the Ivy League football title, halted the undefeated basketball team, and now Cornell is headed for the Ivy League baseball title, held last year by Dartmouth.

* * *

New Englanders will center their interest in Philadelphia on the welfare of Jug McSpaden, Tony Monero, Johnny Thoren, Tom Mahan, Jim Turnesa, and Jerry Gianferante. Then there will be certain golf enthsiasts from Maine who will eye the doings of Johnny Levinson, former N. E. amateur champion, now a student at University of Chicago Law School. After that Denny Shute, Henry Picard, Ralph Guldahl, and the tournament in general.

* * *

The New England Senior Golfers are warming up for their eighteenth annal tournament scheduled for June 13 and 14 at the Woodland Golf Club. No golf tournament harbors and fosters such genial company as these seniors. They not only have a good time but the prize list is generous and the golf is high grade throughout. The waiting list to become a member of this organization is an indication of its popularity.

* * *

Tomorrow night Boston will view another game of girl's softball. The Olympets, Boston's own team, will play the Americanettes from New York in one game and another early attraction will see the Olympets' second team play a game against a local playground girls' team. The contests will take place at the Boston Garden and begin at 8 o'clock. W. M.

Dartmouth Coach

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Karl B. Michael, a diving star during his undergraduate days, has been named varsity and freshman swimming coach by the Dartmouth Athletic Council. He succeeds Sidney C. Hazelton, who has been transfered to the Department of Recreational Activity.

Since he graduated from Dartmouth in 1929, Michael has been assistant swimming coach and an instructor in physical education at Yale.

Emergency Combination

By a Staff Photographer

Rabbit Warstler (left) and Eddie Miller

The above keystone pair has taken Bee pitchers out of numerous holes this spring with double plays. This morning the club had completed 51 twin outs, with the second baseman and shortstop participating in a majority.

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TUNE IN! The FOOD MAGICIAN brings you interesting facts on Refrigeration . . . Tuesdays to Fridays . . . 9 to 9:15 a. m. . . . WEEI

Westinghouse REFRIGERATOR

P. C. Conference Spring Meeting Set for June 19-24 at Timberline Lodge in Oregon

Report of Ex-G Man Is Ready For Pacific Coast Colleges

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Secluded in a mountain retreat, high moguls and ambassadors of the Pacific Coast Conference will ponder many weighty problems at their annual spring conclave June 19-24 at Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, Oregon.

The entire proceedings of the meeting of faculty representatives, coaches, and graduate managers of the 10 Conference schools may not be made public, for there are some rather touchy subjects coming up for discussion and repercussion.

First is the long-awaited report of Edgar Atherton, former G-man hired by the Conference to investigate the football situation.

"Interior Fumigating"

Commercialized aspects of college football have been brought to public attention with various house-cleanings such as done by the Universities of Chicago and Pittsburgh, and the Pacific Coast Conference may be in need of some "interior fumigating," or possibly a system of standardization.

Conference officials ordered an investigation of the grid situation, and Atherton and two assistants have spent the past year visiting every school, interviewing athletes and obtaining "inside" information. The information is supposed to be confidential, but general statements may be released after the meeting.

Series of Questions

These are some of the questions asked athletes, and each coach and graduate manager insisted that the athlete tell the truth in answering —Why did you come to this school? Were you given any financial aid before coming? Are you now obtaining outside financial aid from the school or from outside sources? What type of work do you do? Hours? Pay? What do you do with game tickets given you? What do you do during the summer?

The Atherton report will be submitted to the faculty representatives when they meet early in the week, and any action taken will be done then. The graduate managers, directors of athletics, and coaches will meet later in the week.

Room For Progress

It is hard to predict just what will happen at the meeting, but rumor has it that some action may be taken to further curtail spring football practice. Last year the Conference officials made a ruling limiting spring practice to 30 sessions. Although this helped the situation, there is room for progressive work.

A few of the Northern track and baseball coaches are openly antagonistic to spring football, and all of the spring sport coaches in the Conference would be glad to see football limited to its own season.

This is a touchy proposition. As long as big games are scheduled early in the season (for example—Washington vs. Pittsburgh Sept. 30 this year), coaches feel they need more time for preparation than the few days allowed in September. Football coaches do not prohibit boys from competing in spring sports, but the football players who are good track men, baseball players, etc., know they will have a hard time making the football team the next fall if they let the other football men get in extra practice in spring.

Commercialized Sport

Thus, with football being the leading money-making sport in all the schools (and its resulting jobs for the players), a grid star will forego the spring sports for the sport that is putting him through school. This may be putting it bluntly, but as long as football remains a commercialized sport, it must suffer the unfavorable publicity.

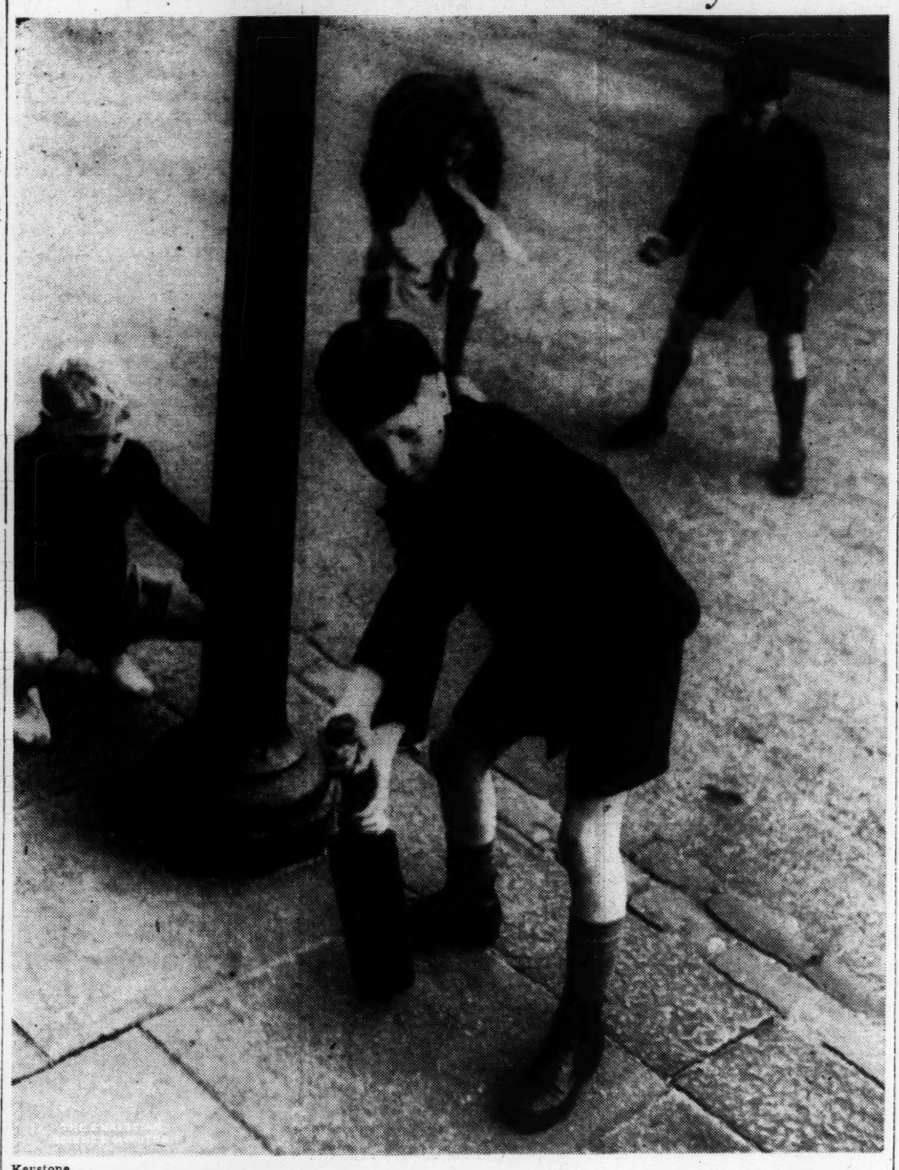
Other matters to be taken up at the meeting will be confirmation of the 1941 football schedule, interpretation of the 1939 rules by the football coaches, and a discussion of the radio broadcasting situation. Some of the Conference members think the payment of approximately $100,000 insufficient to cover the resulting loss in gate receipts for home games.

* * *

Sideline Banter—Word comes from the Oregon campus that Mack Robinson, outstanding sprinter, hurdler, and broad-jumper of the 1938 team, may be back in a Webfoot uniform next spring . . . On the limb at Poughkeepsie will go this writer in predicting the University of Washington to better their 1938 record of a first, second, and third. The first should come in the freshman race, at least a second in the jayvee contest (with a good chance of a win), and the Huskies will fight it out with California and Cornell for top honors in the varsity race.

Bob Cahn

Cricket Is Fun Wherever Played



Keystone

But how much more fun for English lads if there are stumps instead of a lamp post, green grass instead of gray paving stones! The National Playing Fields Association is trying all the while to make the transformation.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants obtained Alex Kampouris, second baseman, from Cincinnati Reds in straight trade for Wally Berger, outfielder.

Three Years Ago

Tony Manero broke all championship scoring records by scoring 67 on last round of U. S. open golf championship for total of 282 to beat Harry Cooper by two strokes.

Firecracker Golf

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Tip to United States open golfers:

Bud Ward, former Walker Cup ace, blows up if you toss a giant firecracker at his heels.

Bud was the chief objective of fans who tossed 100,000 explosives at golfers in a firecracker tournament recently. He soared to 99 for 18 holes.

Spokane's athletic roundtable, pledged to such screwball efforts as awarding plaques to the football coach who moans loudest each fall, thought up the event.

Ward left immediately for Philadelphia for the "peace and quiet" of the United States open bombarding.

And Talking of - - - Playing Fields

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

More Green Fields

LONDON—Gateways to more and more green fields are being flung open to admit those youngsters of Britain whose playgrounds hitherto have been the backstreets. And the people in various parts of the country who have done so much to bring about this improved state of affairs look forward to an acceleration of their schemes now that the British Government intends to increase the National Fitness Fund from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000. A proportion of which will be available for grants to aid the provision of fields under the guidance of the National Playing Fields Association.

The N. P. F. A. is an organization with an eight-fold purpose. Rendered officially thus:

Purpose

(1) To secure adequate playing fields for the present and future needs of the community;

(2) To secure properly equipped playgrounds for the use of children of school age;

(3) To co-operate in saving threatened private sports grounds;

(4) To act as a center of advice for local authorities and interested persons in all matters connected with the acquisition, lay-out and use of grounds set apart for the playing of games;

(5) To encourage local authorities to make the fullest use of their powers when preparing Town Planning schemes, to ensure that ample open spaces are secured and that, when slum clearance schemes are initiated, children's playgrounds shall be provided;

(6) To encourage physical recreation, and to ensure that the fullest use is made of all recreation grounds;

(7) To encourage the training and appointment of Play Leaders;

(8) To encourage all members of the community to make the right use of "increasing" leisure.

Money Forthcoming

Now, these important social undertakings can be accomplished only with the aid of much money. Which, happily, has been forthcoming since the Government launched its present campaign to raise the national standard of physical well-being in Britain. In this connection, the machinery previously set up by the N. P. F. A., has fulfilled a most important function. A special Grants Committee of the Association has been busily engaged studying Playing Field schemes put before it by the National Fitness Council for examination and report, and, as a result, the Association has recommended grant aid in respect of 305 such projects, involving the preservation of 3,324 acres of open space for games-playing and a capital outlay of £1,276,370.

Of enormous help in the general campaign for more playing-fields has been, of course, the King George's Fields Foundation, which has had for disposal some £400,000 of the fund collected to provide a national memorial to King George V. An essential term of the Foundation's trust is that the money must be spent only on "King George's Fields" and that each such field must constitute a local memorial to King George V. Almost every English county now has at least one public playing-field of this kind—Lancashire, indeed, has nearly 40—and more than 300 have been opened, altogether. The N. P. F. A. also allocates grants toward the establishment of playing fields under the Physical Training and Recreation Act of 1937.

Pressing Problem

Provision of playgrounds for children in congested areas is a particularly pressing problem, and the "Five Million Club" has been formed to raise money primarily for this purpose. The membership of the Club now exceeds 28,000, and, as the result of an appeal for sympathy and practical support from schools—public, private and secondary—the sum of £1,500 was recently put at the Association's disposal. The Club was started by a Committee got together by Mr. A. N. Hutt, and it makes its appeal especially to the youth of the nation. On behalf of that other section of the nation's youth which has nowhere for play but the streets.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

June 6

International League

Rochester 11, Newark 8.
Toronto 3, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 3, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 2 (13 innings).

American Association

Columbus 6-3, St. Paul 2-6.
Kansas City 7-2, Louisville 3-4.
Indianapolis 4-2, Milwaukee 3-1.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 5.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 8-0, San Diego 6-3.
Sacramento 5, Portland 4.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 4.

Texas League

Houston 1-4, Oklahoma City 0-1.
San Antonio 2, Forth Worth 0.
Beaumont 11, Dallas 0.
Tulsa-Shreveport, wet grounds.

Southern Association

New Orleans 9, Birmingham 0.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 5.
Knoxville 8, Nashville 6.
Only games.

Eastern League

Albany 14, Hartford 10.
Elmira 4, Scranton 3.
Binghamton 15, Springfield 2.
Williamsport 8, Wilkes-Barre 0.

Lawson Little To Seek British Open Golf Title

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP)—The United States representation in the British open golf championship, which opens at St. Andrews July 3, was doubled yesterday when Lawson Little, former U. S. and British amateur titleholder, announced he would take a crack at the title now held by Reginald Whitcombe. The only other American who so far has announced he plans to play there is young Johnny Bulla of Chicago.

Here to get in some practice rounds for the 43rd national open, which starts tomorrow, Lawson said he would sail from New York June 14 aboard the Washington. He considers St. Andrews one of his "pets," for in his last appearance there, in 1934 Walker Cup matches, he soundly thumped Cyril Tolley, 6 and 5.

Little hasn't visited England since 1935, when he won his second British amateur and then took fifth place in the open at Muirfield.

Entries Announced For Three-Quarter

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7 (AP)—Wayne Rideout of North Texas State Teachers College, holder of an unofficial world's record of the three-quarter-mile run, leads a field of four announced for the six-furlong event of the Princeton Invitation Track Meet in Palmer Stadium June 17.

Other entrants are Leslie McMitchell, New York University freshman who ran in a similar race as a schoolboy last year; Gene Venzke, former University of Pennsylvania star, and Sanford Goldberg, the "flying fireman" from Brooklyn, N. Y., who won the three-quarter-mile race at the New York Athletic Club Games in 3m. 1.6s. last week.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Nine-Inning Pitcher

Bucky Walters was warming up in front of the visiting dugout at National League Field the other day when Casey Stengel came out of the clubhouse. Big Ernie Lombardi, who was catching the Cincinnati hurler, was holding his mit belt high and the ball found the target every time. Walters was putting every pitch to a spot. Lombardi didn't have to move the glove.

"Take a good look at that Walters, boys," said the manager of the Bees, pointing to the other side of the field. "There's a fellow who made himself a pitcher. He wasn't good enough to play third base, so he made himself over. And now he's making real money in this league."

Pointing to Series

Walters is in line to make some extra cash this year, too, unless Bill McKechnie's ball club folds in the late-season pennant race like the Pirates did last year. And if the Reds make that World Series, for the first time since 1919, long and lanky Bucky will be deserving of as much credit as the next fellow. Perhaps more.

Until he reached the Phillies five summers ago, Walters had never pitched in the major leagues. He had hurled a few games for High Point, N. C., deep in the minors during his freshman campaign in pro ball, but through a top-heavy majority of games in his first 10 seasons—with Providence, Portland, Williamsport, the Red Sox, Montreal, San Francisco Missions and the old Boston Braves—the new Cincinnati sensation was an infielder by trade, specializing at the far turn. And although he once hit .378 and drove in 91 runs in 90 Pacific Coast League games for the Missions, Bucky was never able to scale the .300 heights while playing every day in either the National or American League.

Wilson Brought Shift

Jimmy Wilson, who was managing the Phillies when Walters first arrived there, is the man who suggested the shift. Johnny Vergez was Jim's third baseman in 1934, so the pilot pointed out that Bucky might make his way around the National League if he took his powerful throwing arm to the mound. It took the boy a long time to master the tricks of the art, particularly control. But he worked every day in batting practice, asked a million questions and the following year pitched 151 innings for the hapless Phils, winning nine and losing nine. Today he is one of the top-notchers in a league famed for hurling finesse. Consider his record.

With the Reds setting the early pace in the National League flag race, Walters has won seven games in 11 tries. But it is not alone his number of victories that impresses. Every time the lanky right-hander has started a game, he has finished it. Rating the fellow in the complete game column, there is no hurler his equal. Nine starts—nine complete efforts. No wonder McKechnie isn't satisfied with his relief pitching. The bull pen is a picture of inactivity most of the time. The rescue crew gets rusty, particularly when Walters is working.

Fails in Relief

For some reason, Walters has failed in two relief assignments. He replaced Vander Meer in the opening game of the season at Cincy and was the losing pitcher against Pittsburgh. On May 3 he came out of the bull pen to face the Giants and suffered a similar fate. His other two setbacks came in competition with the Dodgers and Cubs. The wins are over Pittsburgh and Boston twice, and Brooklyn, St Louis, and New York once. Since that afternoon he relieved and lost against the Giants, Bucky has hurled seven straight complete contests.

One of the reasons why McKechnie can let Walters go the route in a majority of games, of course, is the pitcher's ability to hit. Although he fell down as a third baseman Bucky is currently batting a cool .375 during his occasional appearances at the so-called plate. Even if the Reds are behind, the pitcher is a better sticker than anyone McKechnie could pull off the bench. Red Lucas, the lantern-jawed right-hander, worked 18 consecutive complete games for Cincinnati in 1932—for a modern league record—because he swung a potent willow. If the present Reds can continue along pennant lane, Walters will be in a position to challenge the Lucas standard. Bucky hurled 20 all last season and was one of three to reach that level. The others were Derringer, at 26, and Jim Turner, at 22.

Americans Named For Soccer Game

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Eight members of the picked American Soccer League team which held the touring Scottish squad to a 1-1 tie in the Scots' first United States appearance, have been selected to play on the United States Football Association team against the invaders here June 18. Stanley Chesney, New York Americans' star goalie, his teammate John Currie, Fred Stoll, Al Harker and Charles Aletmose of the Philadelphia Germans; Al Burroughs, Brooklyn Hispano; Jimmy McGuire, St. Mary's Celtics, and George Barr, Brookhattan, have been named for defense posts. The forwards will be selected later.

First Open Championship Is Not Recorded on Books

The first Open championship of the United States was conducted at match play. There were only four entries. And the winner is not listed in the United States Golf Association year book.

The tournament was held at the St. Andrews Golf Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., in September, 1894, which was back in the dim ages when Grover Cleveland was serving his second term. Golf, in those days, was a source of pleasure to few and an object of laughter to many. But the few decided it should have its champion. . . . All the leading players were invited to compete and amateur and open events were held simultaneously. Entered in the Open were Willie Dunn of Shinnecock Hills, W. F. Davis of Newport, R. I., Willie Campbell of Brookline, Mass., and Samuel Tucker of St. Andrews.

Dunn Won First

Dunn and Campbell won their first round matches and then Dunn defeated Campbell in the final, 2 up. Thus Dunn became the first Open champion, winning a gold badge and $100.

The championship was not considered official, however, because the St. Andrews Club had sponsored it on a sort of invitation basis. Therefore, the United States Golf Association was formed soon after the tournament in order that an "official" champion might be determined. The first "official" championship was held in October of the following year at Newport, and the U. S. G. A. decided that the championship should be determined on 36 holes of medal play. That was the British system of deciding an Open championship.

Willie Dunn, the holder of the gold medal, was the favorite, but the Newport socialites were expecting big things of their own pro, W. F. Davis. Jim Foulis of Chicago and Willie Campbell of Brookline were threats, too. There were five others in the field.

As if to set a precedent for most future Open championships, none of the big four won. The title went to 19-year-old Horace Rawlins, Davis' assistant at Newport, who shot 91-82—173. His purse was $200 in gold, but the committee held back $50, with which it purchased a gold medal.

Dunn never again won an Open championship, and so his name does not appear in the U. S. G. A. yearbooks, which list only U. S. G. A. Open championships.

Wooderson Sets New Mark

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 7 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson showed 5,000 English foot-racing fans yesterday that he's ready for his mile duel with Glenn Cunningham June 17 by running three-quarters of a mile in word-record time of 2m. 59.5s.

Although the three-quarters isn't listed among the events for which the International Amateur Athletic Federation recognizes world records, Wooderson is the first runner to do it under three minutes. The best previous recorded mark is the American record of 3m. 3s. set last year at Princeton, N. J., by Wayne Rideout of North Texas Teachers College.

Wooderson is to sail today on the Normandie to meet Cunningham and other American stars in the mile run at the Princeton Invitation Meet. Yesterday's feat was the climax of a training session which saw him run one of the fastest miles on record, 4m. 7.4s., just a second slower than his own world record, in the intercounties championship a few days ago.

The feat was all the more remarkable because the London lawyer worked all day and flew to Manchester just in time for the race and because the competition was none too strong. A final spurt, after he had trailed for a half-mile, carried him to the tape 15 yards in front of A. J. Colyer, British half-mile champion. T. J. Kierans was third. Wooderson was timed in 57.9 seconds for the first quarter and two minutes flat for the half.

Newark Signs Player

NEW YORK (AP)—Hank Borowy, Fordham's right-handed pitching star, disclosed he had signed a contract with the Newark Bears, No. 1 farm club of the New York Yankees. Borowy, who won 23 games and lost only one during his three-year varsity career, is expected to replace Marius Russo, recently recalled by the Yankees. Although he did not reveal the terms of his contract, it was believed he received a bonus of more than $9,000 for signing.

Red Sox Fielders Win Throwing Test

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7 (AP)—Three Boston Red Sox threw a baseball 122 feet a second into a new photo-electric pitching meter yesterday. Three Cleveland Indians could do only 119 feet.

Pitchers were not included in the test, but "unofficially," Bob Feller of Cleveland threw three balls into the meter from a distance of 20 feet. The best mark he recorded was 119 feet. His less-touted teammate, Pitcher Johnny Humphreys, recorded 127 feet. There will be a contest for pitchers later.

Jimmy Foxx, Jim Tabor, and Roger Cramer made it a clean Boston sweep with a first place tie in the fielders' contest.

Cleveland men who developed the speed meter said the only comparable scientific marks were made in 1917. Walter Johnson threw the ball 134 feet a second, Christy Mathewson 127, and "Smoky Joe" Wood 124. Their speeds were shown by a gravity drop interval recorder.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	9	.786
Boston	23	16	.590
Chicago	24	18	.571
Cleveland	22	19	.537
Detroit	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	17	25	.405
Washington	16	26	.381
St. Louis	13	30	.302

Results June 6

Cleveland 8, Boston 7.
Detroit 6, New York 2.
Washington 10, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	29	15	.659
St. Louis	24	17	.585
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512
Chicago	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
New York	20	24	.455
Boston	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	14	27	.341

Results June 6

Philadelphia 9, Chicago 8.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 17, Cincinnati 3.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3. (10 innings)

Hank Greenberg received $25,000 for playing only 12 games in 1937.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Working Partnership—Home and Political

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wife of a Member of Parliament Describes Her Activities

Shares Largely in Her Husband's Political Life Adapts Her Hours to That Light in the Tower

The Partner in the Home
Sixth of 12 Wednesday Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been said that a Member of Parliament without a wife is like one part of a pair of scissors complete in itself but perfectly useless.

In point of fact there are, of course, many bachelor M. P.'s who seem to do remarkably well without wives! But on the other hand, there can be few professions in which it is possible for "the partner in the home" to take so active a part in her husband's career. In fact, I think that one of the reasons which prompted my husband to stand for Parliament was that it would enable us to see more of each other than any alternative career we could think of.

The kind of life that one leads as the wife of a Conservative M. P. depends to a great extent on whether the particular constituency expects its Member to live within its borders. Generally speaking, Members for agricultural divisions do live in their constituencies, while Members for town divisions do not. As my husband was adopted at the early age of 22 as prospective candidate for the agricultural seat which he now represents in Parliament (at 24 he was actually the youngest Member of the Government side after the 1935 election), we were delighted to make our first home there.

Nursed the Constituency

We spent a very pleasant, though extremely energetic, 18 months "nursing" the constituency before the General Election, attending not only political meetings but charity fêtes, whist drives, and all kinds of other local functions which go to make up village life in England. Up till this time, I had never made a public speech of any kind and the first time I had to do so I was so excited that I literally could not hear my own voice and had to ask my husband afterwards what I had said! Apparently it went off all right, and since then I have never felt the slightest nervousness about speaking in public.

As there are 150 villages (some with only about 20 voters) besides 4 small towns in this division, and we managed to visit all of them during those 18 months, we did not let the grass grow under our feet.

Widened Activities

After my husband's adoption as Prospective Candidate we immediately began to come into contact with the vast organization of the Conservative Party both in its local and its national aspects. As a part of this organization is carried on by women, and as the wife of a Member or Prospective Candidate is automatically on most of the committees, a good deal of work in this connection falls on her shoulders.

A General Election campaign lasts about three weeks and in a scattered agricultural constituency such as ours the candidate (accompanied by his wife) often has to address as many as seven public meetings a night. In rural places meetings are very intimate and as we had acquired a son and heir about three months before the election, a favorite question, when questions were invited, was "How is the baby?"

The candidate's wife is almost invariably called upon to "say a few words" at each meeting and after about 90 meetings in three weeks it is rather difficult to think of anything fresh to say.

In Two Homes

Once the election is over the difficulties of "the partner in the home" really begin, as she has to be the partner in two homes at the same time. For while Parliament is sitting, the Member and his wife (if they are old-fashioned enough to want to be together all the time) must have a house or flat in London in addition to their home in the constituency. Wives who know the complications of running one establishment may imagine what it is like to organize two. Yet here again political life is very pleasant in that it keeps one in London four days of the week, while obliging one to return to the country at week ends (unless, of course, one has a town division) to keep up contact with the constituency, because voters who elect one to represent them in London find it difficult to adjust themselves to the idea that the Member cannot be in two places at once.

As the House generally does not meet until 2:45 in the afternoons, some Members (usually those who do not live in their constituencies) manage to continue in business or to practise as barristers even after they have entered Parliament. In this case their wives see very little of them indeed, for the House frequently sits until midnight and often until two or three o'clock in the morning, and there are occasional all-night sittings. Even Members who have no other profession are kept fairly busy in the mornings, as they are usually on committees which sit from 11 o'clock until one and spend any spare moments in answering about 40 letters a day from constituents in addition to their ordinary correspondence.

Afternoon Parties or Luncheons

The irregularity of these hours, aggravated by the fact that the Member has no idea until he receives the "Whip" at what times votes are likely to take place, makes it exceedingly difficult to arrange social engagements ahead, or even everyday meals at home. Dinner parties are particularly difficult to manage, in view of the evening session, so most political entertaining of the non-official kind is liable to take place at lunch time or in the form of afternoon parties.

On the official side there is a good deal of social activity, as M. P.'s and their wives are automatically given seats at most of the great State functions and are also invited to parties given by the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, etc.

Altogether there could hardly be a more interesting life; and the knowledge that in politics a wife can often make or mar her husband's career is perhaps the best spur to a helpful partnership in the home.

S. D. C.

The British Houses of Parliament. When the light shines in the Tower (above Big Ben, the clock) Londoners know that Parliament is sitting. The Partner in the Home whose experiences are recorded on this page today tells us that if you are the wife of an M. P. it does not do to plan home affairs too closely. Parliament does not meet until about three in the afternoon and often sits far into the night. See the lighted windows? They are in there now!

A Modern 'Continental Tour'

Recording Progress of Women in Many Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

Despite the preoccupation caused by events in Europe and the many demands made in connection with the work of national defences, many women remain true to their conviction that one of the main defences of society—and therefore of the life of nations—lies in establishing equal opportunity for service between men and women.

Accordingly, they have carried forward, although with increasing difficulty, their plans for the gradual removal of social, economic, and political barriers, and have recorded more than one definite success.

In Eire

In Eire, the National Council of Women is urging the appointment of Women Police. A letter was sent to the Minister of Justice recently which pressed the point that, while in Great Britain, in the United States of America, and other countries, the work of Women Police had been acknowledged as a real success, Eire had lagged behind. Many organizations of women gave support to this appeal on the ground that women and children alleged delinquents and prisoners, are in need of help which the trained woman alone can give.

In Greece

The women of Greece have managed to get the question of "wages for wives" discussed in public. So far, nothing tangible has come of it, but the very fact that it has been debated is regarded as proof in itself that social changes are on the way. It has been suggested that a system of family allowances might, if introduced, provide a step in the right direction.

In Holland

Holland has witnessed the entertaining spectacle of a whole family united in support of the mother when she defended her thesis for her doctor's degree at Groningen University. Mrs. Hartgrink-Koomans faced not only the learned professors, but her husband and five children, who at the close, were none of them backward in expressing their appreciation of their mother's well won "cum laude."

Hungary and Latvia

For the first time in history, Hungary has appointed a woman to its diplomatic service. She is Miss Maria Tasnády Nagy, daughter of the Minister of Justice, who has deliberately chosen a pioneer job with the hope, she says, of opening the diplomatic service of her country to other women.

In Latvia, among the 100 members of the Lettish Chamber of Agriculture who began their year's work as honorary servants of the State on May 1, there are four women—Milda Apini, Biruta Eiche, Austra Valters, and Luize Riters. The four are members of individual farmers' societies in various parts of the country and have been nominated from these for membership of the Chamber. By their nomination, they have become eligible for membership of the State Economic Council which, together with the State Cultural Council, forms an important part of the new Lettish Constitution.

Norway, Poland, U. S. S. R.

Norway's women have succeeded in getting two of their number appointed, for the first time, to Norges Ökonomiske Selvhjelpsråd, the country's economic council for self-help. The two are Miss Bergliot Qviller and her substitute, Miss Ingrid Sandkleiva, and their work will lie with the Department of Agriculture in connection with the spread of progressive ideas in regard to rational housekeeping.

Polish women are rejoicing that, according to that country's press, the "abolition of the last legal measure restricting Polish women's right to earn their living" has been accomplished. This has come about through the rescinding of the law, introduced some time ago, which compelled women teachers to relinquish their posts upon marriage.

Russia has recently admitted a woman to full membership of its Academy of Science—an institution founded by Peter the Great in 1724, and of which there are only 136 members. The woman is Lina Salmonovna Stern, Professor of Physiology at the Medical Institute of Moscow, and Director of Research at the People's Commissariat of Public Health.

Another woman of Russia has made history by being, at the same time, the wife of the Prime Minister and Commissar for the Fish Industry. She is Madame Polina Zhemchuzhina, former head of the Perfumery and Cosmetic Trust.

Sweden and Turkey

In Sweden, a woman has, for the first time, been appointed Vice-President of the 2nd Laws Committee of the Riksdag. She is Miss Kerstin Hesselgren. It was Miss Hesselgren who presided over the so-called Committee on Women's Work which, set up by the Swedish Government for the purpose of studying, in particular, the working conditions of wage-earning married women, reported recently its opposition to all measures which would restrain married women's right to earn and registered its support of all progressive efforts made by women.

In Sweden, too, three new women members have found their way onto the Broadcasting Council which meets once a year in order to study complaints and criticisms of the wireless system. Six women now sit on this Council, among the six being the woman Director of the State Theatre.

Fourteen women were among the 424 new Turkish deputies who were returned at the general election for the sixth Kamutay, or Grand National Assembly.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters reaches you on the first Wednesday of each month.

Through the Editor's Window

By Way of the Back Roads

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the back roads that reveal the heart of the landscape. Of course when one must go somewhere quickly on business, one keeps to the highways—broad, straight, well marked, and direct. But when one wishes really to get acquainted with the country, to know it as one knows a friend for whom one has a deep and tender affection, one explores by way of the back roads.

Little back roads wander charmingly through the hills and valleys of New England. One of our favorite diversions is driving planlessly along them, letting them lead the way. Only a few rods off the busy, paved highway, hereabout, you may plunge into the rusticity of a Currier and Ives farm scene. On beyond, a small wooden bridge may take you across a gurgling little stream. A dip of the road around an old tree, and you have entered a pine-scented stretch of forest. Then, in succession, come glimpses that further endear the land to you—stone walls clambering over rough fields, cows pasturing in deep lush meadow grass, a small neat cottage with a young couple, both in blue jeans, out in front painting it, a very old farm, down at the heels but friendly, its fair-haired grandchild under a huge old soft maple playing with a puppy.

* * *

Behind you, out on the rushing highway, the homes are more sophisticated. They seem dressed up for the company that speeds past them. Landscaped are their trim lawns; garden furniture such as is advertised in the morning paper is spread ostentatiously at just the proper angles; roadside stands, where seen, are of the latest fashion. All of this they wear like a new hat, or recently donned gloves with bag to match, or perhaps a stiff masculine collar and tie. Even the people seem primarily decorations, like smart lapel ornaments.

But along the back roads, the little wandering back roads, the homes are definitely in soft shirts and suspenders. Their aprons and housedresses may be sometimes shabby but they are not mass-produced.

These homes along the back roads take you quickly to their hearts. It is as if you have won the right to share their secrets—because you care more for them than for the speed and the sweep of the highways. For you they reveal homely scenes of family life. Here, a woman carries feed to the chickens, making her way across the yard surrounded by a white feathered bodyguard. There, you glimpse two little girls playing dolls under the trees; a faithful old collie asleep at a barn doorway; or in the lee of a corncrib a pair of heavy farm horses, draped with their loosened harness, munching hay from the back of the wagon they have just brought in from the fields.

* * *

Exploring a countryside, by highways or back roads, is not unlike getting acquainted with people. The map gives general outlines or facts about them that anyone might know. The main routes of approach to their interests and viewpoints are charted by convention, well traveled like the highways. But if we really wish to know them, we must meander along their back roads, the little wandering back roads. What are their avocations? What inconsequential things capture their affections? If they weren't occupied by their present work, what would they be doing, that is, if they didn't need to consider social position, and careers, and things such as the homes along the highroad seem to think about?

There is the private secretary who is always going through the ships that are in dock; there is the headmaster who never misses the official launching of a new train. Back roads to their real selves, these interests. The main highway to acquaintance with a certain eight-year-old boy is by way of baseball and Scouts; but mention turtles, toads, or tadpoles—and down that "country lane" to his private individuality you pass into a land where a childlike eagerness steps softly, filled with wonder at a marvelous world.

A Wednesday Column

Kitchen Kinks

Medium Cream Whipped

I have found that medium cream will whip almost as well as whipping cream if it is chilled thoroughly in the freezing tray of the refrigerator ten or fifteen minutes before whipping. Also I put the bowl it is to be whipped in, and the egg beater, in the refrigerator.

Mrs. H. P. J., Idaho

* * *

A Daily Duty

Each morning I rub the inside of my kitchen windows with a piece of paper toweling. This removes the smudge from cooking, etc., and keeps the windows bright until regular cleaning is done.

Mrs. J. W. H., New York

* * *

Adds to the Flavor

After opening canned string beans, I cook a few minutes with a strip of bacon, which adds greatly to the flavor. This may be done with fresh beans also.

Mrs. R. K. P., California

* * *

Saves Time

When making biscuits I put the dough into muffin pans instead of cutting into biscuits as it saves time both in preparation and cooking.

Mrs. O. F. deG., New York

Fashions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men wear clothes without surprises
in their colors, shapes, and sizes:
suits are gray or brown or blue ones
if they're last year's ones or new ones.

Women, though, would feel neglected
if their styles were so expected.
That's why next year's vogue in dresses
will be . . . let me see . . . three guesses!

Aileen L. Fisher

Jewelry Menu—Yes, Madame?

Green Peas? A Mess of Beans? They Will Become You

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

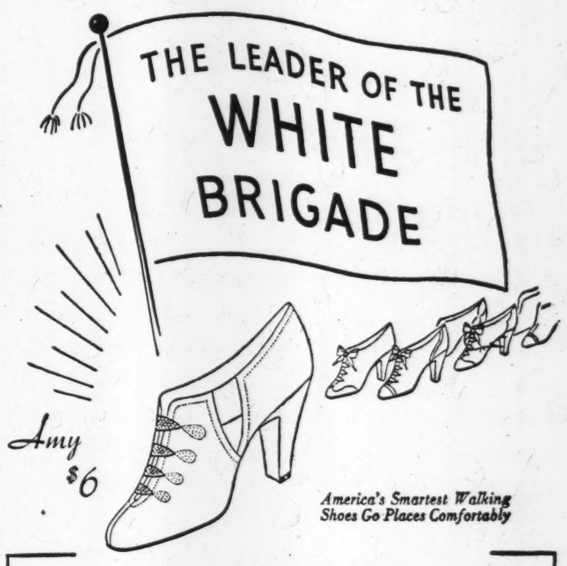
A new and interesting type of costume jewelry, appropriate for tailored, sports, and play clothes is having a wide vogue. It is made of fruit and vegetable seeds. The idea for this kind of adornment is said to have received its first impetus when Grace Neff was cutting a pumpkin in order to make a Jack o' Lantern. How beautiful those thin, elongated discs were, and how beautifully they could substitute for metals, enamels, and beads in decorating fair ladies!

The idea was captivating, but before it could become practicable and be applied to salable merchandise, certain problems had to be met. For instance, it is the nature of seeds to sprout; but obviously no one would want necklaces, bracelets, and brooches that from time to time sent out little green shoots. Therefore Miss Neff was compelled to revive her school chemistry and find a method of checking any such exuberance by making her seeds moisture proof. The solution and process which resulted from her research she patented and thus established her exclusive right to manufacture her designs.

Thus encouraged, she went ahead and devised also some formulae for dyes, so that the teardrop seeds of the pumpkin, the lens-like globules of the lentil, the oval of the navy bean, the generous sphere of the chick pea, and the other silhouettes prevalent in botanical circles might add color to their other charms and thus become acceptable among the aristocracy. Success crowned the experiments and the graceful leguminous particles in many cases now acquire artificially the colors most popular in accessories.

In other cases, however, the shades bestowed by nature are retained in the finishes employed. This is often true of corn, which presents in its several varieties many tonal variations which can be effectively used in the strands; and of kidney beans whose reds and browns make rich harmonies; and plump Windsor beans which very long ago anticipated the present vogue for chartreuse and beige. Whether dyed or not, the seeds wear a lacquer-like surface that gives them permanence and makes it possible to cleanse them with a cloth and a little soap and water. They are strung by hand and are tender enough to accept the piercing thrusts of needles. The mode for heavy ornaments is expressed by multiple strands.

H. J. K.



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Hawaii Combines All the Atmosphere of Orient With American Progress

Honolulu Keeps Oriental Ties And Drives On as American City

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Forces which are straining bounds and causing realignment of borders make this locality increasingly aware of its place on the map. Tangible ties of commerce and communication, and invisible ones of culture, by which Hawaii's capital City is held to countries of the Pacific rim, are scarcely less durable than those which reach from the Islands to the American mainland. Multiple lines that pull from all points of the compass keep the City culturally as well as geographically at a mid-Pacific anchorage.

Honolulu residents are proud of their American allegiance. But this loyalty does not obscure the reality of the geographical factor by which Honolulu has also inherited a connection with other Pacific countries and, through them, an allegiance to the world at large.

Evidences of America in Honolulu are abundant; sometimes so many that it is a disappointment to visitors who have conjured visions of a pagan paradise. It is more frequently a relief, however, than a disappointment to tourists to discover that postal regulations and customs rules which apply to any mainland American city apply also to Hawaii.

An oft-told joke is the one about the letter with the five-cent stamp which was mailed from the office of the Postmaster General, "which of all offices should have known that three cents would have been adequate to take its letter to Honolulu."

Abundant Motorcars

If it is American to own a car, the average Honolulan qualifies for that title. There is approximately one car for every 5.7 persons. Needs of these vehicles are serviced by 118 gasoline stations, a number which would seem to be well up to mainland standard for a city of comparable size.

Right here it might be well for one to remember that Honolulu is situated on Oahu, third largest Island in the Hawaiian group, with a total area of 604 square miles. This entire Island is included within the elastic boundaries of the City, the jurisdiction of which extends 1,200 miles northwest to Kure Island and 960 miles south to Palmyra Island.

In the City proper, the main business and residential districts bordering the harbor which indents the Island's southern shore, there dwell 147,000 persons; and in what is commonly referred to as rural Oahu dwell 71,000.

Residents of Honolulu and rural Oahu constitute about one half of Hawaii's total population of 400,000. The island community, accordingly, has traffic problems growing from failure by City fathers to foresee that narrow waterfront lanes would some day be choked with 30,000 autos.

The City's recreational tastes are largely American. Thirty motion-picture theaters schedule most of Hollywood's offerings. Westerns are popular; and if a poll were taken to determine the favorite movie hero, Buck Jones probably would be found competing with Mickey Mouse for first place.

Several theaters, however, cater exclusively to the tastes of the Japanese community and show nothing but Japanese pictures. Some of the movies also show Filipino films about once a week.

Interested in Politics

Honolulu residents have no vote for President, but popular interest in mainland politics is keen. President Roosevelt's "fireside" chats are enthusiastically attended, although firesides in Honolulu are a distinct rarity and even chimneys are few and far between.

Although governed by a Republican Administration, the City has much "aloha," good will, for all Presidents and in particular for Mr. Roosevelt; he honored the Islands with a personal visit in 1934, the only time a Chief Executive of the Nation has visited Hawaii.

As might be expected of a crossroads town through whose gates diplomats and dignitaries of foreign states are continually passing, Honolulu's interest in world affairs is keen. Two English dailies, two bilingual, English-Japanese dailies, numerous weeklies and two radio stations serve the City with a continual digest of current world events. When European dictators make a move, headlines in Honolulu are the equivalent in size and boldness to most of those on the mainland.

Among favorite columnists avidly followed by Island newspaper readers are Mrs. Roosevelt, Westbrook Pegler, and Walter Winchell.

Seasons and Games

Honolulu's climate allows residents and visitors year-around activity out of doors. Highest temperature registered in the past 40 years was 90 degrees in October, 1891; lowest was 52 degrees in February, 1902. Average during the past 20 years was 75.05. Average yearly rainfall for the past 20 years was 24.79 inches.

Seasons in Hawaii are more readily determined by observing what games the youngsters are playing in public playgrounds and parks than by consulting the thermometer or calendar. Island athletes again fit the American pattern by claiming football as a favorite sport. The annual sport event in Honolulu is the New Year's game, usually between the University of Hawaii and some mainland college or university. When the World's Series is being played, the occupants of the Yankee Stadium are no more enthusiastic observers than the sidewalk fans who suspend work to listen to the mainland broadcast.

The picture would be incomplete if it did not show how Honolulu is the meeting place of East and West and the gateway to the South Seas. To take the population factor—about one third of the city's residents are of Japanese ancestry; a fourth are of Caucasian ancestry, including descendants of Portuguese and Spanish immigrants imported to work in the sugar cane fields; one fifth are Hawaiian, or part Hawaiian; and the remainder consist of Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans, Puerto Ricans and others.

Two Languages Learned

Each of these racial groups has contributed something of its culture to make Honolulu cosmopolitan. Most dominant has been the Japanese influence. Despite increasing efforts by schools and civic groups to encourage Americanization of young citizens of Japanese ancestry, old country habits survive. This survival is partly encouraged by the system of language schools which the Japanese attend after they have completed their day's studies at public schools. Here they are taught something of the culture as well as the language of their forefathers. Some observers believe the young Japanese who are being brought up in an atmosphere of mixed culture and dual allegiance constitute the most serious hindrance to Hawaii's aspirations for eventual statehood. Others believe the young people constitute one of Honolulu's greatest assets, in that they are best equipped to strengthen the bridge of friendship between the United States and Japan.

Within the City and in outlying country villages and plantation communities, giant carp may be seen flying in the wind above homes fortunate enough to have male offspring; for the Japanese observe Boy's Day on May 5; an occasion which rivals in color and enthusiasm Honolulu's Lei Day, May 1, and Kamehameha Day, June 11.

Most of the city's supply of manual labor is provided by the Japanese who are the carpenters, small truck farmers, gardeners and fishermen. The majority of the barbers are Japanese women. Filipino workers constitute the bulk of the plantation labor supply, while the Chinese are merchants and office workers.

Natural Characteristics Kept

Ornate temples, shrines, theaters, and shops trimmed with gaudy flourishes, add color and charm to the oriental quarters of the city, where members of the Japanese and Chinese races live in neighborliness and amity. Yet despite preponderance of the oriental element in the City's population, Honolulu is not disappointing to "malihinis" (newcomers) who expect to find it the gateway to the South Seas and, in appearance, the capital of Polynesia. Palm trees leaning lazily against the trade winds, coral sand beaches, green clad hills, extinct volcanic craters, are natural endowments which encroachments of western civilization have not destroyed.

Tourists are normally disappointed in the dearth of grass houses, the only remaining specimens being those preserved in museums or those of recent vintage built to house curio stores or to serve as pavilions in which visitors may be treated to "luaus," native feasts, and to hula dance recitals. Plenty of grass skirts adorn shelves in curio stores, but few adorn hips of Hawaii's maidens.

Hawaiian is an important language in Honolulu, although English, or a pidgin version of it, is the common medium of expression. You'll not be in Honolulu long before you will have adopted some of the most handy Hawaiian terms for your own vocabulary. Directions in Honolulu are not north, south, east and west, but "mauka," toward the mountains; "makai," toward the sea; "waikiki," toward the district of Waikiki, and "ewa," toward the district of Ewa. Among most common Hawaiian terms and those most readily appropriated by newcomers are "mahalo," thank you, "pilikia," trouble, "kapu," keep out, "wikiwiki," speedy, "pau," finished, completed.

But it is a tribute to Hawaii and to Honolulu that the most common word of all is "aloha," an expression of goodwill and friendship. Honolulu's tallest edifice is the 10 story Aloha tower, a landmark for visitors, a guide to ships at sea, a symbol of hospitality of which the city is most proud.

Pan-Pacific Press Photo

Harbor Scene in Honolulu

When liners from far-away ports of the world steam into Honolulu Harbor, passengers lining the rails see the Aloha Tower rising above lower buildings along the waterfront. As the ship steams out again this symbol of iron and masonry gives the visitor a silent "aloha" after the noisy farewells from the dock so familiarly associated with a departure from Hawaii.

Hawaii Has Its Costume; Denim Pants, Tailless Shirt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—"Hawaiian costume" is not a grass skirt and never was. Nor is it the tapa cloth that was worn a couple of hundred years ago, nor the split ti-leaves that are the array for certain dances.

Hawaii does have a costume that is distinctive of the territory, known as the "sailor moku" and "palaka." Their manufacture is a thriving business in Honolulu, two companies turning out 15,000 dozen pairs of "mokus" and 5,000 dozen pairs of "palakas" a year.

A sailor moku is a pair of blue denim trousers without suspenders straps, held up by a belt. A palaka (accent the second syllable) is a blue and white checked tailless coat-shirt of the same material. Originally designed for laborers for field and dock work, proved ideal for a warm climate, many residents have adopted them as informal and "knockabout" attire.

Children wear them as playsuits and school suits. Recently the younger set took them up, wear them to house parties and beach outings and they are still favorites on mountain hikes. One Honolulu bride, bound for a honeymoon in the mountains, surprised her wedding guests when she appeared in them as a going-away costume.

The palaka and moku manufacturing industry is typical of the growth of island manufacturing which has developed in the past decade. With the surge of visitors arriving in the territory, a brisk demand has come for native products and material.

Tapa, once used to clothe the natives of the South Seas, is now used for trimming modern millinery, shoes and bags. Made from the bark of the mulberry tree pounded into a pulp by heavy clubs, tapa is now imported from Samoa to Hawaii where local milliners are working hard to fill the tourist demand for the dressy articles.

Honolulu's strangest small industry, and its most colorful, is that of lei making. It is hard to associate the genial Hawaiian girls and women who vend wreaths of flowers on the streets and at shaded stands with cold-blooded business, but it has been estimated that the sale of the garlands aggregates over $100,000 annually.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	600,410
1939 volume to date	98,928,995
1938 volume of date	94,869,418

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP) — A trickle of buying orders kept the stock market pointed upward today.

The demand slackened after a spurt in some of the more prominent issues but gains of fractions to around 2 points remained near the final hour.

Transactions ran at about the same pace as yesterday, at a rate of approximately 600,000 shares for a full session.

Watching the performance of the market lately, many traders concluded the line of least resistance was forward. Some brokers said much of the buying was "investment" demand, representing reinstatement of positions liquidated during the March and early April war scare.

Outstanding on the rise were such old-line favorites as American Telephone, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, American Can, Allied Chemical, International Harvester and Du Pont. Also tending higher were U. S. Steel, Anaconda, Bethlehem, General Motors and General Electric.

In the curb, the main line of movement was upward, led by American Cyanamid B, American Gas & Electric, Newmont and Electric Bond & Share.

Bond Training Narrow

After an early show of climbing power the bond market encountered some difficulty today and settled down in a narrow range in late dealings.

At the start of the final hour most of the Government list was 1-32 to 9-32 of a point lower and fractional gains and losses were well scrambled up in the corporate division.

Holding slightly higher were International Paper 5s, Rock Island 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Lower or unchanged were Shell Union 3½s, Loews 3½s, Western Union 5s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

The foreign dollar group was featured by a heavy demand for Colombia 6s, which were nearly 2 points ahead.

Wheat Futures Rise In Light Trading

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—Wheat futures advanced as much as ⅞ cent today in light trade but best prices were not maintained and late in the session quotations were fractions within yesterday's close.

The July contract, after gaining ¾ cent at 76½ declined to 75⅝, down ¼ from the previous. Bulk of demand appeared to center in the more deferred deliveries, September gaining ⅞ at 76⅜ and December ¾ at 77½. The price improvement reflected buying by locals believed to be reinstating long lines of wheat.

Wheart closed ⅜ off to ⅜ up, July 75½-Z, September 75¾-⅞; corn ⅜-¾ higher, July 50⅞, September 52½-⅜; oats ½-¾ up, July 33¾; September 32¼; soy beans ¼-½ up; rye ⅛-⅜ higher; lard 2 to 5 cents lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market coasted along evenly today. Gilt-edged issues steadied despite the belief of many brokers that possibly 50 per cent of the new Australian loan will have to be taken up by underwriters. Brazilian bonds were down a shade. Kaffirs and base metals showed little change, and rubbers and oils were neglected. Industrials remained in a narrow groove. Trans-Atlantics showed modest improvement.

Paris: Buying and selling forces about broke even in the Bourse today. Rentes closed 25 centimes lower to 40 higher and Bank of France added 55 francs. Royal Dutch and Suez Canal were narrowly ahead.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 4 to 10 points higher today. Buying was again spurred by the belief the U. S. export subsidy plan was out of the picture for the present.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Amer NTS (SF) (2.40)	33½	35½
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	17½	19
Bank of New York (14)	420	429
Bankers Trust (2)	56¼	58¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	78	83
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	100½	103½
Chase National (1.40)	33¼	35¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48¼	50¼
Commercial (8)	169	175
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	56½	57½
Empire Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
First National (Boston) (2)	42	44
First National (100)	1740	1780
Guaranty Trust (12)	273	278
Irving Trust (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Trust (2)	40½	42½
National City (1)	25¾	27¼
New York Trust (5)	109	112
Public (1½)	29¼	30¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5½

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	108	112
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31	33
American Equitable (1.20)	21½	23
American Insur Newark (½a)	13	14½
American Reinsurance (1.60)	41¾	43¼
American Reserve (1½)	24	25½
American Surety (2½)	53½	55½
Automobile (1a)	33	35
City of New York (1.20)	21½	23
Connecticut General Life (.80)	27½	29
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31	33¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	123	125
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	11
Gen Reinsur (1a) xd	40¾	42
Glens Falls (1.60)	39¾	41¾
Globe & Republic (.60)	10½	12
Globe & Rutgers	20	22¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	25¾	27¼
Hanover (1.20)	28	29½
Hartford Fire (2)	77	80
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31	33
Homestead (1)	18¼	19¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54¼	56¾
National Fire (2)	62	64
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	47½
New York Fire (1)	15¼	16¾
North River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	78½	82½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
St Paul Fire (8)	222	228
Springfield (4½a)	115½	118½
Sun Life (15)	390	440
Travelers (16)	475	485
U S Fid & G (1)	20¾	22¼
U S Fire (2)	52	54
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	35½

aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	5	61½	60¾	61½	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	3	35	35	35	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— 1/8
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	2	21	21	21	Jun 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Jun 1
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	54¾	53¼	53¾	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y31
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	9	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	+ ½
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10¾	10¼	10¾	Jun 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 6
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	168	166½	166½	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	25	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	+1½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	13	37¼	36½	36½	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	16	16	16	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 5
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	68	68	68	+ ½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	9	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	2	37½	37½	37½	
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	19	96½	94¾	95¼	+ ¾
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jun 5
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	2	39½	39	39½	+ ½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
123	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123	123	123	
83¾	51¼	Am Colortype	1	65⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Jun 3
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 6
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	16	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	8	8	7¾	7¾	
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	15	15	15	Jun 6
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 6
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
48	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	48½	48	48	
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	—1
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 6
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	M'y31
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 6
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅞
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35½	35	35	
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	25	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	55	55	55	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Sat R (1.20)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	35½	AmSm&R(1½g)	36	43½	42½	42¾	— ¼
139	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	Jun 6
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	Jun 6
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	18	18	18	Jun 6
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jun 5
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	29	167⅝	165¾	167½	+1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	13	84⅞	84	84⅞	+ ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	+2
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+1
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 6
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	11	5⅛	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda(3⅛g)	63	25¾	25¼	25¼	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	
22⅜	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	13	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 1
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 6
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	8	40	39	39	— ⅜
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jun 6
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun 6
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	11	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	7	64⅜	63½	64	Jun 6
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	5	13	13	13	M'y31
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	4	20⅝	20½	20½	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 6
87⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	3	51¾	50⅜	51¾	Jun 6
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y31
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y31
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	19	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21	21	21	— ¾
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	14⅝	14½	14½	
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	+, ⅛
22½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 1
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Jun 1
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	6	8	8	8	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	25	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 6
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	32	59⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% p. (1)	2	17¼	17	17	— ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	108½	107⅞	108½	Jun 5
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 6
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 2
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	12	23	22⅝	22⅜	— ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 6
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	21	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'y26
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	27	27	27	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	3	10½	10½	10½	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	29	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Jun 6
49	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 6
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	3	41⅝	40⅜	40⅜	Jun 6
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y25
14⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	5	4½	4½	4½	
30	16	Bullard Co	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 6
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jun 6
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 3
18¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3	3	3	Jun 6
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	Jun 6
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 1

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	18½	18⅛	18⅜	
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jun 6
2⅛	5⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	3	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	5	17	16¾	16¾	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (¾g)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅝
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	3	16	16	16	
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	79½	79½	79½	— ½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	45	44½	45	
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	6	40	39½	39½	+ ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	1	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 2
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	*5	34½	34¼	34⅜	
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	*2	90½	89¾	90½	+2
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅜
1	½	Chi & N West	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y29
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	7	¼	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'y24
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 6
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
387⅜	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	6	34½	34½	34½	Jun 5
481¼	445⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jun 6
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	5	⅜	¼	¼	Jun 6
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	83	71⅛	70½	70½	— ⅛
74½	53	City I & F (.60g)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 6
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 6
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅜
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	41¼	41	41¼	
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	13	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	8	128	127½	127½	Jun 6
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	M'y29
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	24	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
105½	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y29
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	10	28	27½	28	+1
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	8	15½	15½	15½	Jun 6
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19	19	19	Jun 6
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	23	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+, ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	
15⅝	7⅞	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	1	88	88	88	M'y31
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	10	47⅝	47½	47½	
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	17	52⅜	52	52	
110	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Jun 3
139¾	99⅜	Comi Solvents	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	14	60	59½	59¾	+ ¾
28⅜	25⅜	Com'th Ed (.80g)	46	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 5
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	2	23	23	23	
6	5½	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Jun 6
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	8	20½	19½	19½	— ¾
87⅜	55⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	Jun 5
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	35	31¾	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107¼	107	107	
21⅜	11¼	Consol Film Ind	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
77⅜	43¼	Cons Laundries	10	67⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	24	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Con R R Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y29
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Jun 5
15	9	Consol

Commerce and Finance

Argentine Cuts American Imports; U. S. Total Exports Drop

Business and Industry

Kellogg Felicitates Utility Industry For Its Stability

NEW YORK (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, permanent president of the Edison Electric Institute, asserted that, in the event of war, the electric utilities of the United States were prepared to produce more than the necessary power.

Opening the annual convention of the Institute, an organization financed by the industry, he declared there was no reason to fear a lack of emergency electric energy.

Big Surplus Power Supply

"We are vastly better prepared to supply power for war needs today than we were in 1917," said Mr. Kellogg. "Although the population increase has been only 25 per cent, we can produce nearly 400 per cent more power than was then produced. . . .

Based on their former experience, the concern of electric utilities in time of war will probably be occasioned not by a shortage of generating capacity but, on the contrary, with how to sell the use of idle capacity."

Mr. Kellogg concluded: "I should like to close on a note of moderate optimism, but also with a warning. The results of the past year have confirmed the long established reputation of our industry for relative stability compared to other lines of business and it is therefore encouraging to find ourselves no worse off than we are after six years of attack by the Government of the most powerful nation on earth, backed by a correspondingly rich Treasury and correspondingly pervasive propaganda."

Asks Deficit Financing End

Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board of Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, told the delegates:

"In discussing our domestic situation, the question pressing for solution is, how private industry can employ all the people able and willing to work. Blind, unreasoning criticism of governmental policies will not cure the situations. . . .

"Our American private economy today is giving work to at least 43,000,000 of our people, but is unable for the moment to employ about 10,000,000. Some of these 10,000,000 are perhaps unemployables. They must in some way be supported out of the national economy. . . .

"The fear of a European war and our possible involvement in it has undoubtedly played a considerable part in holding back increased production.

"There is a further widespread fear that we can never stop our present Government deficit financing. In my judgment, after nine years of unbalanced federal budget, the surest thing to return prosperity is to determine at some time, in the not too distant future, to end this condition."

Convention officials estimated 2,500 delegates would be in attendance during the three days of sessions, much of which will be at the World's Fair.

Senate Committee Approves President's Emergency Powers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A two-year extension of the Administration's emergency authority to devalue the dollar further, to maintain the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund and to buy domestically mined silver at prices above the world market has been approved by the Senate Banking Committee.

The powers are scheduled to expire June 30. The House already has approved continuance until June 30, 1941, and prompt Senate action is expected.

Administration officials have contended extension of the powers was necessary to enable this Government to meet any international monetary emergency.

The devaluation authority would enable the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar another 9 per cent. The dollar already has been cut to 59 per cent of its former gold weight.

Gold Imports Pace Holds at High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $86,385,350 in the week ended May 26, or virtually the same as the preceding week.

Shipments included $52,963,559 from England, $14,785,477 from the Netherlands, $5,410,960 from Belgium, and $5,461,614 from Japan, the Commerce Department said.

Silver imports, amounting to $1,509,751, also were at the usual level, and included $776,952 from Mexico, $362,667 from England, and $160,095 from Canada.

The week's exports were $1,013 worth of gold and $28,044 of silver.

FSCC Asks Bids on Corn Meal for Distribution

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation invited millers to submit bids by June 10 on 300,000 barrels of corn meal for distribution among families on relief.

Millers will be required to buy one bushel of corn from the Commodity Credit Corporation for each 44 pounds of cornmeal sold to the corporation.

Purchasers of cornmeal by the corporation since last November total 560,000 barrels. This is equivalent, officials said, to about 2,500,000 bushels of corn.

Heads Produce Mart

Blank & Stoller

James J. O'Donohoe

Elected President of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election just held. He succeeds Robert F. Straub.

Exchange to End Brokers' Personal Margin Accounts

NEW YORK (AP) — Partners in brokerage houses which are members of the New York Stock Exchange will be prohibited after June 30 from carrying personal margin accounts with their own or other member firms.

The exchange's department of member firms, it was disclosed, is about to draft an announcement of this prohibition, agreed upon by the exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The margin account restriction was intended originally, as one of the steps in the exchange's 15-point reorganization plan of last October, merely to apply to a partner carrying his account with his own firm, but was widened to the present form at the request of the SEC.

An exchange official said the restriction would make little difference, asserting that practically all brokers who traded on margin for themselves are able to operate on a cash basis anyway. Those who wish to operate on credit must, in the future, borrow directly at their banks.

More Industrial Activity Is Seen By New York Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—A brighter industrial outlook with "evidence that the slackening in domestic activity is not going as far as some had feared," was reported by National City Bank of New York in its monthly business review.

"The European situation has been less acute," said the bank, commenting on trends over the past month. "Business men have been able to look ahead without as much reference to the menace of an early war, and other developments have directed attention to supporting factors. The coal strike settlement removed the danger of forced shutdowns of factories and utilities. Arrival of warm weather brought improvement in department store and automobile sales, at least sufficient to show that the pessimism of early April was overdone: and the business of the mail order houses has been exceptionally good throughout.

"Steel mills have taken orders, at cut prices, which will support operations at a higher level than previously estimated.

"Moreover," the bank continued, "the action of the market has been stimulating. High grade bonds, which were scarcely affected during the stock market drop, have advanced further, and stocks have moved up."

Power Output Is 12 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production in the United States during the week ended June 3 dropped to 2,113,887,000 kilowatt hours from 2,204,858,000 in the preceding week, a loss of 4.1 per cent but 12.5 per cent ahead of 1,878,851,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute estimated.

The drop, which was slightly more than seasonally expected, was attributed in utility quarters to the Memorial Day holiday.

U. S. Exports More Lard To G. B., Central America

CHICAGO (AP)—Substantial increases in American lard exports, particularly to Great Britain and Central American countries, occurred during the first four months of the year, the Institute of American Meat Packers reported.

Exports totaled approximately 93,000,000 pounds compared with 68,000,000 the corresponding 1938 period.

Attractive prices, removal of the 10 per cent ad valorem duty on lard imported into the United Kingdom under the British-American trade agreement, and expanding markets for American lard in Central and South America accounted for the increase, the institute said.

Germany, once an important market for lard, bought only 194,000 pounds from the U. S., in the first four months of 1939 compared with 527,000 pounds the corresponding period last year.

American Exports To Argentine Off 50 P. C. From '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that United States merchandise sales to Argentina had fallen off by more than half so far this year, compafed with the corersponding period of 1938.

At the beginning of this year Argentina tightened up currency restrictions in an effort to make purchases from the United States and sales to the United States balance more nearly than in the past.

Sales to Argentina

In April, United States sales to Argentina totaled $4,068,000, compared with $9,466,000 in the same month last year. For the first four months of this year sales amounted to $16,530,000, compared with $33,847,000 for the similar period last year.

Argentina cut down particularly on purchases of American automobiles, but United States motor manufacturers indicated recently they might buy large blocks of Argentine bonds in order to lift some of the restrictions.

Meanwhile, Brazil, which recently negotiated large credits with the Export-Import Bank here, increased its purchases from $5,428,000 in April, 1938, to $6,007,000 in the same month this year, and raised its purchases for the first four months of the year from $21,052,000 last year to $22,757,000.

Germany, which the department previously reported had sold an unusual amount of goods in this country in April in an effort to beat the deadline of April 26, when the United States put an extra 25 per cent tariff on German goods, simultaneously curtailed purchases in this country.

Germany Sales to U. S. Up

United States sales to Germany in April were only $4,806,000, compared with $9,548,000 in the same month last year. German sales here in that month totaled $13,829,000, or more than three times those of the comparable month last year.

Although United States exports in April generally were somewhat below those of the same month last year, increases were reported in sales to France, Mexico, the Central American countries, Denmark, Switzerland, the Philippine Islands, and China.

April exports of the United States, this year and last year, by geographic divisions and principal countries, were:

	1938	1939
Total	274,472,000	230,947,000
North America	68,512,000	58,517,000
Canada	45,901,000	34,535,000
Mexico	3,932,000	6,320,000
South America	28,395,000	24,277,000
Europe	105,886,000	88,809,000
Belgium	6,849,000	5,053,000
France	12,312,000	12,468,000
Germany	9,548,000	4,806,000
Netherlands	8,212,000	6,047,000
United Kingdom	34,415,000	34,311,000
Russia	6,487,000	3,602,000
Italy	5,095,000	4,130,000
Asia	52,742,000	41,790,000
Philippines	7,196,000	7,625,000
China	3,715,000	4,568,000
Japan	28,833,000	16,147,000
Oceania	9,188,000	7,453,000
Africa	9,748,000	10,101,000

April imports were:

Total	159,827,000	186,195,000
North America	42,726,000	45,570,000
Canada	19,667,000	25,671,000
Mexico	5,877,000	4,442,000
South America	20,407,000	23,319,000
Europe	41,022,000	57,574,000
Belgium	2,885,000	5,200,000
France	4,007,000	5,411,000
Germany	4,614,000	13,829,000
Netherlands	1,971,000	3,250,000
United Kingdom	7,572,000	11,572,000
Russia	2,782,000	2,151,000
Italy	4,394,000	3,289,000
Asia	48,997,000	48,068,000
Philippines	10,809,000	9,451,000
China	3,835,000	4,470,000
Japan	10,518,000	10,607,000
Oceania	1,076,000	3,094,000
Africa	5,689,000	8,571,000

$4,000,000,000 FHA Mortgage Act Signed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill increasing from $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 the amount of mortgages the Government may insure under the National Housing Act.

The billion-dollar increase could be called into use, however, only at the express request of the President.

The measure also would permit no more than 25 per cent of the total of insured mortgages on homes more than one year old. After July 1, 1941, no mortgage could be issued which had not been requested before completion of construction.

N. C. Mill Acquires New Property for Yarn Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, N. C.—R. L. Stowe, Sr., President, and W. J. Pharr, Treasurer, of the recently organized Stowe Mills, Inc., announced the completion of the plans that have been under way for some months toward the acquisition of the long idle McAdenville Mill property, three miles west of Belmont. The property includes 450 acres of land, several score of residences, two cotton mill buildings, and others.

The Stowe Mills, Inc., directed by Mr. Stowe, Mr. Pharr, and Daniel J. Stowe of Belmont, will operate a modern combed and carded yarn plant of about 25,000 spindles, work to begin in about 90 days. Some 250 operatives will be employed. The capital stock of the Stowe Mills, Inc., is $60,000 preferred stock and $300,000 common stock.

Locke Cotton Mill Unit Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. C. — It was learned that the Roseglen Knitting mills of Sumter, S. C., one unit in the Locke Cotton Mills company chain, has been sold to South Carolina parties by John W. Clarke, recently appointed receiver for the Locke interests.

Unfavorable Price Situation Discouraging to Oil Industry

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some oil men here have taken much to heart Harry Sinclair's warning last week that if gasoline prices were not soon raised crude oil prices would soon have to be lowered. Despite a greatly improved statistical position for the industry in the last year, the price situation is unsatisfactory to the refining industry and members seem to be gradually splitting into two factions as to how the disparity is to be cured—those who think a rise in gasoline prices will have to come and those who think crude prices will have to be cut.

Within the last year the improvement in the statistical position is reflected by crude oil reserves currently around 270,000,000 against about 310,000,000 barrels a year ago. Gasoline stocks are also about 5,000,000 barrels below last year. The improvement occurred despite the 1937-1938 depression which pushed gasoline prices down, then fuel prices, and finally crude prices, which were lowered last fall about 15 cents to $1, the lowest level since 1933 and the worst cut suffered by the mid-Continent in five years. Meantime, however, big companies have been running a large amount of oil from old tanks and in many cases dismantling the tanks, which were obsolete and not fitted for storage of high-gravity oils.

Narrow Profits' Spread

The refiners' problem of narrow spread may be seen in figures given by Dr. Joseph E. Pogue in a recent brochure, "Economics of the Petroleum Industry." They show 40 cents as the refiners' margin on a typical barrel of mid-Continent crude oil in 1938 against 55 cents in 1937 and 58 cents in 1936 (which was a banner year in the oil industry). Spread is now probably below the 40 cents estimated for 1938.

How earnings have been affected is also shown in the following Wall Street Journal table of 1939 first-quarter earnings for leading companies:

	March Quarter 1939 Net	1939 A Shr on Com	1938 Net	1938 A Shr on Com	% Reduction
Continental	721,423	.15	1,805,197	.38	60%
Atlantic	538,453	.15	2,048,077	.71	73
Phillips	1,488,533	.33	2,314,642	.52	35
Shell	478,266	*	2,907,447	.18	84
Skelly	239,080	.14	664,770	.56	64
Texas	†1,250,000	.12	†6,100,000	.56	79
S. O. Cal.	3,266,017	.25	7,130,486	.55	54
Tide Water	1,234,182	.11	3,250,264	.42	62
Union Oil	1,054,635	.23	2,300,000	.49	54

*Less than one cent a share on common. †Official estimate. ‡Before Federal taxes.

One of the chief reasons for the narrow spread is the anti-trust policy of the government. Having urged and practically forced orderly marketing on the oil industry under the NRA and having just won a Supreme Court case for milk marketing agreements which will mean substantial increases in fluid milk prices for urban consumers, the government is going after the oil people in a big way to prevent anything likely to stabilize the market.

The TNEC Investigates

The TNEC, which has apparently taken the whole economic world as its oyster, will investigate the industry; two grand jury indictments are outstanding and the Department of Justice recently got an increased oppropriation for anti-trust work, a good part of the proceeds of which will go to the oil industry in the mid-Continent and California. In consequence the big companies aren't doing anything to help the little refiners.

A further difficulty is the large amount of oil, sometimes estimated as high as 200,000 barrels daily, now changing hands below the posted price. This is not necessarily hot oil, but oil bought by refiners pressed by the unfavorable margins now extant.

Biggest worry of the industry, however, seems to be Illinois production. It is rising by leaps and bounds. At the end of 1938 it had reached about 115,000 barrels a day. It is now around 225,000 barrels, and is expected to go soon to around 250,000 barrels—and stay there. Some oil men had hoped the field would taper off and peter out, but now the geologists say no. Extensive wildcatting is going on, the proven area is spreading north and east, townlot drilling is under way, and the field is down to the McCloskey sand, which means more oil and steady oil. And Michigan is increasing its output rapidly also.

Crowds Out Mid-Continent

Trouble here is that the Illinois oil goes to the lush Chicago market, crowding out mid-Continent oil. Illinois is a member of the Interstate Oil Compact but paradoxically has no proration law and the legislature is adjourning without one. The state's oil crosses no interstate line and so could be stopped by the Connally Act even if Illinois had a proration system.

There is some hard feeling about big companies who have gone into Illinois. Recently SO of Indiana has been marking gas up at various points; but these are said to be substandard price points, and it is hinted that Indiana may be in the mood, if these increases (to normal) are not met by the big Illinois producers, to cut crude.

Louisiana fields are giving less trouble. Rodessa has slowed down. Still, south Louisiana wells with a potential of 200 barrels are running full while equivalent Texas wells are cut back to 50 barrels. The Texas people don't like that. They are still annoyed, and still think they are holding the bag for the Interstate Compact. They have not yet, as threatened, opened up full Saturday and Sunday production. For this month they have compromised between the conservatives who want to continue the two-day-a-week shut-down and those who want one-day-a-week. But they can still open up. The pressure is still strong.

U. S. Court Orders Insurance Firms To Pay Back Millions

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A three-judge Federal court ordered all fire insurance companies involved in the 1935 Missouri $9,500,000 rate settlement to return to the court's custody all funds distributed to the companies under a compromise approved by the Court in February, 1936.

The risk companies were awarded 80 per cent and the policyholders 20 per cent in the settlement, which redistributed funds impounded after a rate increase was disallowed.

Recently the Government disclosed that Boss Tom Pendergast got $315,000 and his henchman, R. Emmet O'Malley, former State Insurance Superintendent, got $62,500 from the late Charles R. Street, of Chicago, a representative of the fire insurance companies, to help settle the case. Both Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Pendergast pleaded guilty to income tax evasions and now are in Leavenworth federal penitentiary.

The Court also signed an order directing the companies to show cause by June 15 why the returned funds should not be distributed to the policyholders and the case dismissed with all costs paid by the companies.

U. S. Buys Eggs in Chicago First Time in Over Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Government entered the Chicago egg market for the first time since April, 1938, purchasing a car of fresh graded firsts at 15½ cents per dozen and rallying prices ½ cent from the lowest levels in five years.

The purchase was made for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution. There are 12,000 dozen in a car.

The corporation has been buying eggs in the New York market for 10 days. Traders estimated eastern purchases to date at approximately 412,800 dozen.

Heavy receipts at midwestern markets have had a depressing effect on egg values recently. Primary markets last week received 219,647 cases, an increase of 25 per cent over a year ago.

Pacific States Loan Firm Officials Are Indicted by Jury

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Robert S. Odell and Gerald S. White, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the huge Pacific States Savings and Loan Company, have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the Bankruptcy Act. The company is one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Bates Booth, Special Assistant Attorney General, who had been here several days investigating the company's affairs, explained to Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick that evidence shows Mr. Odell and Mr. White destroyed records because they "would have proven the company actually insolvent."

The jury heard evidence centering around the alleged destruction of records last February when a bankruptcy suit was filed against the company by a group of certificate holders.

Pacific States Savings and Loan Co. was organized in 1889, and in 1931 had assets of $105,000,000. Estimated current value is $53,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Robert S. Odell, President of the $53,000,000 Pacific States Savings & Loan Company prior to its seizure by the State March 4, denied he had caused any records to be destroyed, "other than those obsolete and of no value."

Paine Pleads Innocent To Mail Fraud Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Stephen Paine, a partner in the brokerage firm of Paine, Webber and Co. until he was suspended for three years by the New York Stock Exchange a month ago, pleaded innocent to an indictment charging conspiracy and mail fraud in connection with the alleged looting of two investment trusts.

Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum fixed bail at $5,000 and set August 21 for fixing the date of trial.

Two co-defendants, Thomas W. Morris and S. Leo Solomont, Boston lawyers, also pleaded innocent. Their bonds were set at $1,000 each.

Anti-Trust Action Seen Directed At Group Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—The Justice Department is contemplating a big anti-trust action against life insurance companies, it is learned here, that may rank second in importance only to the proceedings against the construction industry designed to bring down the cost of housing, just now getting under way.

The anti-trust suit will allege price-fixing and collusion to end competition and will be directed against leading life insurance companies, according to current plans which are dependent, however, on securing necessary funds from Congress for running the increased activities of the Justice Department.

The possible scope of this suit is evident from the fact that life insurance is now America's favorite form of saving, with 64,000,000 policy holders, insured to the sum of $110,000,000,000 and with immediate cash assets of $27,600,000,000, 80 per cent of which is controlled by five companies, Metropolitan, Prudential, New York Life, Equitable, and Mutual (New York).

To Probe Price-Fixing

Preliminary examination of price-fixing complaints is under way, it is understood, together with charges that the big companies are in collusion to set uniform insurance rates for their 64,000,000 policy holders.

The Supreme Court decision upon which the Justice Department would base its argument that the Federal Government has power over insurance companies was given by Mr. Justice Butler in 1934, "Indiana Farmers Guide Publishing Co. vs. Prairie Farmer Publishing Co., 293 U. S. 264." Federal intervention under the Interstate Commerce provisions has been questionable, but the above case is believed to open the way through a parallel ruling in newspaper advertising contracts. In no event would the anti-trust proceedings start before next fall.

Meanwhile the Federal Monopoly Committee under the guidance of Jerome Frank, new SEC chairman, is investigating alleged price fixing in group life insurance rates. Testimony showed that 9,000,000 persons are covered by such policies with $13,000,000,000 of insurance in force at the end of 1937; this insurance being of the type which employers take out for workers with mutual contributions.

How Rates Are Determined

Initial witnesses were Benedict D. Flynn, Vice-President and actuary of the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, and E. E. Cammack, Vice-President and actuary of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. They readily agreed that group insurance rates are arrived at by mutual discussion of 19 big companies, acting in conjunction with the Superintendent of Insurance of New York, who "almost invariably" follows the recommendation of the so-called "group association."

Mr. Flynn agreed that there had been past anxiety over whether anti-trust laws were being infringed. Mr. Cammack argued there was "plenty of competition" in group insurance, and that New York official adequately regulates group insurance returns so that they would be "adequate but not excessive."

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, said the situation would be similar to one in which "public utility accountants sat down together and determined what utility rates should be."

New Plan Opposed By North Western

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago & North Western Railway objected to a reorganization plan proposed by Examiner J. V. Walsh of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Walsh proposed a total capitalization of $449,998,270. Unsecured creditors would receive no par value common stock equal to 6.4 per cent of their claims and preferred and common stockholders would receive nothing.

In a brief filed with the ICC, the Chicago & North Western said the examiner gave undue weight to the "unprecedented low earnings of the debtor during the depression period, 1931 to 1938."

"The proposed capitalization is based upon the presumption that the impaired earning power of depression years have become fixed and permanent for all future years," the brief said.

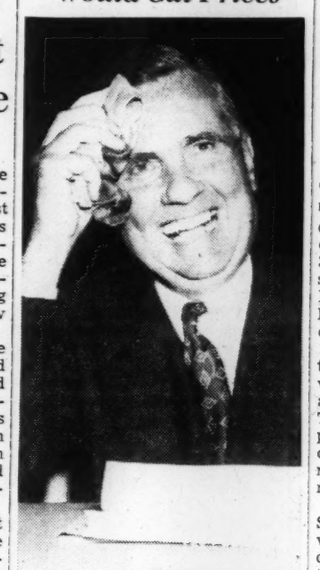
The Chicago & North Western said its proposed capitalization of $468,000,000 was conservative.

G. M. Acceptance Calls Notes

NEW YORK—General Motors Acceptance Corporation is notifying holders of its $50,000,000 10-year 3 per cent debentures, series due 1946, called for redemption on Aug. 1, 1939, that the issue will be redeemed at 102½ per cent upon presentation of the debentures on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Would Cut Prices



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Edward J. Noble

Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Noble Says Key To Recovery Lies In Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Solution to America's economic problems lies in a concerted effort by industry to increase sales volume by reducing prices and by improving products, Edward J. Noble, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce told the National Federation of Sales Executives here at the annual banquet.

The Department of Commerce hopes to be able to extend a complete program of co-operation for all types of business, he said, and the first step is the creation of an executive staff to assist the Secretary of Commerce in implementing the work of the Department.

"In the future the aim should be to fashion reasonable regulatory policies along sound economic lines, so that every enterprise, no matter how small, will be encouraged to go ahead again in the development of its particular field of opportunity."

The present administration was criticized by Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, President of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, saying that the Government had adopted an antagonistic attitude toward business.

Merle Thorpe also was critical of the New Deal and stated that "The Greater District of Columbia Association," had set about changing the social system of the United States and is employing exactly the same methods as those used by dictators in the totalitarian states.

The Howard G. Ford Award, a feature of the banquet, presented for the outstanding contribution to sales management, was given to the Kelvinator division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation for its National Salesmen's Crusade, launched last year.

Standard Oil, N. J. Earnings Lower

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told stockholders at their annual meeting that earnings of the company in the first quarter averaged slightly more than $5,000,000 a month compared to $6,500,000 a month in the like 1938 period.

He added: "We are very gratified under conditions that exist in the oil industry today that we are doing that well."

Mr. Farish said a definite decision had not yet been reached with respect to the expropriated oil properties in Mexico. Concerning the expropriated properties in Bolivia, he said: "We now are appealing for an international arbitration of the issues involved. I think we have the support of our State Department in our effort."

Concerning Chile, where the Government has decided to take over the oil marketing business, Mr. Farish said the company probably would sell its business to a Chilean company with government support.

Westinghouse Restores 10 Per Cent Salary Cuts

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., informed 8,700 salaried employees that their salaries, cut 10 per cent a year ago, have been restored, effective June 1.

This restoration does not affect the pay of those receiving $125 or less a month, since such salaries were restored last January

Pay Raise Ends Time Being Chile's Marine Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—A 40 per cent increase in pay has temporarily solved the mercantile marine dispute which at one time threatened to tie up traffic along Chile's 3,000 mile coast-line. Sporadic strikes occurred, especially at Punta Arenas, while ships were laid up at other ports due to disorganization.

Ship-owners attributed their troubles to the Chilean labor code which, in their opinion, can not be adapted to the seafaring trade. They offer a compromise with a partial increase and the adoption of the Russian Soviet Government's regulations for mercantile marine.

The owners' offer to accept a Soviet regime on their ships, advertised in the daily newspapers, caused a surprise. They insisted they were serious in their desires, explaining that such a system would restore discipline in their vessels. A pay increase would gladly be conceded to secure this guarantee, it was added.

The seamen refused the offer and rested their case with the Labor Ministry, confident of winning with official arbitration. Higher living costs were given as the cause of the men's original demand.

This is one of the relatively few big labor problems which have faced the Popular Front Government since it came into power at the begining of the present year. It was expected that rising living costs, owing to decline in peso currency value, would lead many workers' organizations to press wage and social demands as soon as the leftist government was installed.

The Aguirre Government, however, appealed to unionized labor to stay its hand. It asked for patience and discipline to avoid domestic strife which would be exploited politically by the opposition. It is satisfied that its requests will be granted.

J. J. Newberry Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—J. J. Newberry Co. reported May sales of $4,169,370, a gain of 11.9 per cent over $3,724,017 in May last year. Total for the first five months of the year of $17,593,204 was 7.3 per cent ahead of $16,386,732 in the similar 1938 period.

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1893 — 1939
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Insurance Firms Do $6,933,783,357 Security Trading

NEW YORK — Security purchases and sales during 1938 by leading insurance companies in the United States totaled $6,933,783,357, according to the new 1939 edition of Poor's Purchases and Sales of Securities, in which details of these individual transactions are recorded.

Thus, an average of $23,112,611 worth of securities was bought or sold by insurance companies every working day during 1938. Their purchases last year totaled $4,128,186,225, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the $3,961,786,818 that were bought in 1937.

Poor's tabulations show that the 10 largest insurance company buyers of securities invested $2,365,280,412 in 1938, slightly less than $2,371,709,756 invested by 1937's 10 leading companies. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with 1938 security investments totaling $632,481,459, took the lead from The Equitable Life Assurance Society whose purchases were $536,903,354. This was the first time since 1932 that the Metropolitan's security investments exceeded those of the Equitable the former having invested $107,412,226 in that year in comparison with only $26,416,596 for the latter.

As shown in the following table, the Prudential Life and the New York Life companies maintained their positions as the third and fourth largest purchasers of securities. The Northwestern Mutual Life jumped from ninth to fifth place, and the Aetna (Life Dept.) whose name did not appear last year as one of the first 10, took the sixth position from the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Largest Insurance Company Purchasers of Securities in 1938

	1938	1937	1936
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	$632,481,459	$539,606,970	$662,984,550
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	536,903,354	568,402,501	689,084,559
Prudential Life Insurance Company	308,094,810	428,538,893	360,329,246
New York Life Insurance Company	302,654,445	233,185,505	278,340,831
Northwestern Mutual Life Insur. Co.	115,861,524	82,864,541	112,563,324
Aetna Life Insur. Co. (Life Dept.)	110,516,605	50,169,784	75,710,975
Mutual Life Insur. Co. of New York	104,755,794	103,793,410	173,686,667
Travelers Life Insur. Co. (Life Dept.)	98,223,774	123,642,326	127,153,342
John Hancock Mutual Life Insur. Co.	92,665,941	108,036,578	128,568,734
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.	63,122,706	63,410,711	100,019,858

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '41-'41 Mch	105.30	105.29	105.29
4 3¼s '41	106.25	106.24	106.24
8 3⅜s '47-43	111.10	111.10	111.10
1 3¼s '46-44	111.23	111.23	111.23
2 3s '48-46	111.27	111.27	111.27
3 3⅛s '49-46	112.18	112.18	112.18
1 4¼s '52-47	122.10	122.10	122.10
4 2½s '53-49	107.15	107.14	107.14
3 2¾s '54-51	109.16	109.15	109.15
1 2¾s '59-56	108.20	108.20	108.20
50 2¾s '63-58	108.12	108.12	108.12
57 2¾s '65-60	108.7	108.2	108.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	109.19	109.19	109.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	68½	68½	68½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99	99	99
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94⅞	94½	94⅞
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
35 Am&ForP 5s 2030	65¾	65¼	65½
5 AmIGChem cv5½s'49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
8 Am T&T 5½s '43	111½	111	111½
17 Am T&T 3¼s '66	110¼	110	110¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110½	110¼	110¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8 Arm Del 4s'57	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
6 Arm Del 4s'55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
9 AT&SF 4s'95	110⅝	110½	110½
4 AT&SF aj 4s'95	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s'95 ct	96	96	96
3 AT&SF 4s 2905-55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 AT&SF 4½s'48	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
20 A C Line 1st 4s'52	83¾	83½	83¾
7 A C Line 4½s'64	59½	59	59½
3 A C Line 5s'45	69	69	69
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	34	34	34
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	63	63	63
2 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	21½	21½	21½
6 B&O rfg 5s'95	21½	21½	21½
5 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 B&O 5s'96 F ct	21½	21⅜	21⅜
18 B&O cv 4½s'60	12⅜	12½	12½
2 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12⅜	12¼	12¼
3 B&O 1st 4s'48	60⅜	60¼	60⅝
1 B&O 4PLEAWV '41	52	52	52
1 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	42	42	42
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	88	88	88
1 Barc&Hous 5s'43	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117¼	117	117⅛
3 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	133⅛	133½	133½
12 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107¼	107	107
24 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	105½	105⅛	105⅛
5 Beth Stl 3½s'52	102⅝	102	102⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	33¾	33½	33½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s' JJ '61	32	32	32
21 Boston&Me 5s'55	33¾	33¼	33¾
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	78⅞	78½	78½
1 Bkly QuC&SBcn 5s 41	37	37	37
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	88¾	88¾	88¾
13 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	93¾	93	93¾
10 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	104	103¾	103⅞
1 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	109½	109½	109½
11 Buf &P 4½s'57	35½	25½	35½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54	54	54
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Can Sou 5s '62	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Nat My 5s '70	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116⅝	116½	116½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	96¼	96¼	96¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	76¾	76	76
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	91	91	91
5 Carth & Adir 4s '81	43	43	43
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
29 Cen Pac 5s '60	47½	46¾	47
1 Cen RR NJ 5s2'87	175⅛	175⅛	175⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
9 ChampionP&F43¼s'50	104⅞	104¼	104¼
3 C&O 4½s '92	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	100	100	100
17 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	100	99¾	99¾
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9¾	9½	9½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92	91⅝	92
44 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	87	87
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100¾	101
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¼	17	17
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	19⅝	20
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	3½	3½	3½
21 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
16 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2¼
4 CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	24½	24	24
4 CM & SP gen 4s '89	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	8	8	8
4 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	15	14¾	15
5 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	5¾	5¾	5¾
21 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 CRI & P 4s'88	12⅜	12½	12⅜
11 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5¼	5¼
5 Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	92	92	92
6 Chi & W Ind 4s'52	91½	91½	91½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	73	73	73
26 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82	81⅞	82
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	76½	76½	76½
3 Col & S 4½s'80	35¼	34¾	35¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
15 Columbia G 5s '52May	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
25 Columbia G 5s 1961	103	102⅞	103
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	114½	114¼	114½
3 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105	105	105
4 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105	104¾	104¾
12 Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	109	108⅞	109
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104½	104½
35 Con Oil cv 3½s'56	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Con Rys 4s '54	91½	91½	91½
11 Consum Pow 3½s'66	109	108⅜	109
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	35	34½	35
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅛	59	59
4 D&RG 4½s'36	9½	9¼	9½
7 D&RG 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 D&RGW 5s Asd	3	2¾	2¾
5 D&RG West 5s 78	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
3 Det Ed 4s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 Dow Chem 3s '51	104	104	104
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	109	108¾	109
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¼	10¼	10⅛
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	46	45½	46
36 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18¾	18¼	18½
3 Erie cv 4s 53 A	14	14	14
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	41	40⅞	41
5 FairbanksMorse 4s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Firestone T&R 3½s48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7⅛	7½
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99	99	99
23 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Gen Pub S 5½s'53 '39	100	100	100
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61¼	60⅝	61¼
27 Goodrich 4¼s'56	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
13 Goodrich 6s'45	103⅛	103	103⅛
2 Goth Stik Ho 5s'46	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	93	93	93
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	81½	81½	81½
10 Gt Nor 4s'46	87⅛	87¼	87⅛
8 Gt Nor 4s'46	87½	87¼	87⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	74	74	74
2 Gulf M&N 5s'50	75	75	75
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	51	51	51
1 Hav & Co 1st mtg'44	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Hous Oil Tex5½s'40	101¾	101⅝	101⅞
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	34⅜	34¼	34⅛
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	49¼	49	49¼
13 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13½	13½	13½
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	55½	55½	55½
11 Ill Cen 4s'53	54¾	54	54
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53	53	53
1 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	47	47
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s'32	60	59½	59½
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63¼	63	63
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Int Gt Nor st 6s'52	11	10¾	11
41 Int Hydro El cv6s'44	87¾	87½	87½
3 Int Paper6s'55	92½	92⅜	92½
13 Int Paper 5s'47	98¾	98⅝	98⅞
1 Int Rys C Am5s'72	83½	83½	83½
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	66	65⅞	66
13 Int T&T 5s'55	69⅜	69⅛	69⅜
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	27⅜	27¾	27¾
9 K C South 5s '50	70¼	70	70
3 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 Keith (B F) 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
10 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	107	107	107
41 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102½	102⅝
2 Kresge Found 3½s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Kresge Found 3½s47	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	90	90	90
18 L S & M S 3½s'97	87	86	87
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 ctf	56½	56½	56½
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s54	42½	42½	42½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
5 Les Val 5s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
21 Lonews 3½s'46	103½	103⅜	103½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85½	85½	85½
13 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85⅜	85	85
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88	88	88
71 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100	100½
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80¼	80	80¼
1 L&N 3s '80 St	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	45½	45½	45½
1 Manati Sug 4s'57	32	32	32
55 Manhat Ry 4s '90	50	49	49
6 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	30	30	30
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8	8	8
6 Mo-Ill 5s '59	70	70	70
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	22¾	22½	22½
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	37	37
19 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19	18¾	19
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14½	14½
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	107	106⅝	106⅞
16 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	101⅛	101	101⅛
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	44	42½	44
4 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	70	70	70
16 Nat Dairy3¾s'51 new	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Neg Eng T&T 5s '52	128	128	128
6 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	108¾	108	108
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32	31½	32
1 NY&Greenwd L5s'46	14	14	14
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	55	55
20 NYC 4½s 2013A	51	50¾	50¾
1 NYC 4s '98	59	58¼	59
13 NYC 3¾s '46	74½	73¼	74⅛
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	60¼	60½
28 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	51⅜	50¾	50¾
10 NYC & HR rfg '42	77	77	77
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79¾	80
5 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	58½	58½	58½
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	34⅜	34¼	34⅛
4 NY Dock cv 5s '47	53	53	53
4 NY Dock Cy 4s '51	54	54	54
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	126½	126½	126½
2 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
6 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 NYNH & H clt 6s '40	22	22	22
3 NYNH & H 4½s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 NY NH & H 5½s '54	12	12	12
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	104½	104½	104½
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	101	101	101
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	82½	82½	82½
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 Niagara Fls P 3½s '66	110⅞	110½	110½
16 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
12 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅞	107	107
1 Nor Am Co 5¼s'45	106	106	106
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105½	105½	105½
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¾	56¾	57¼
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	47	47	47
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47	47	47
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45½	45½	45½
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	70¼	70	70⅛
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅞	42	42
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¼	110	110¼
5 Ogden&LCru 4s'48	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108¾	108½	108½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'72	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'73	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'75	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'76	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'77	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'78	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'79	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'80	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'82	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'83	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'84	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'85	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'86	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'87	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'88	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'89	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'90	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'91	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'92	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'93	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'94	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'95	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'96	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'97	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'98	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'99	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'00	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'01	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'02	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'03	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'04	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'05	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'06	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'07	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'08	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'09	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'11	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'12	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'13	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'14	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'15	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'16	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'17	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'18	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'19	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'20	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'22	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'23	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'24	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'25	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'26	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'27	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'28	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'29	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'30	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'44	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'45	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'48	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'59	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'64	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'71	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'72	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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1 Ohio Ed 3½s'78	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'79	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'80	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'82	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'83	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'84	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'85	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'86	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'87	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'88	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'89	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 3½s'90	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
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Restoring Power to People Sought in Jamaican Reforms

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—A new political constitution, providing for full representative government, is being drafted by a committee appointed by the Jamaica Legislature. The constitution is expected to restore the essential governmental rights enjoyed by the colony prior to 1865.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—There is a curious similarity between the circumstances in which a liberalizing of the Constitution of the British colony of Jamaica has been proposed, and those attending the abolition of the elected Assembly in 1865. In each case the movement appears to have been precipitated by unrest within the community, culminating in outbreaks of violence.

The present demand, which has resulted in the appointment of a committee of the Legislative Council to draft reforms, has sprung in part from the feeling that the recurrent disturbances of 1938 and the early months of this year might have been avoided if the people were better represented. To what extent this is justified so far as the Council is concerned may be debatable, but there is no doubt that in Jamaica as in other West Indian colonies where rioting has occurred there has been an absence of adequate machinery for consultation and co-operation between government and governed.

The investigating committee has now recommended a change from the present Legislature, in which there is at least a potential Government majority, to a bi-cameral system with an Executive Committee maintaining contact between the Upper and Lower Houses, and having power to initiate legislation and money votes.

Assertive Oligarchy

The circumstances of 1865 had as their background the unsettled problems arising out of the abolition of slavery many years before—problems which the elected Assembly refused to face. Abolition had radically altered the position of the Assembly which, with the freeing of some 300,000 slaves in Jamaica, became no longer representative of the citizens. The oligarchy of white planters of whom the Assembly was composed had strenuously resisted the Abolition Acts, and later refused to co-operate with the Governor in urgently needed measures of social and economic reform.

For the purpose of establishing order and protecting the Negroes, a change in the Constitution was desirable, but the British Government was reluctant to force a departure from its traditional policy of entrusting colonial government to the people of the colonies—a policy now being reorientated after being for some time in abeyance. The 1865 riots precipitated long overdue reforms by frightening the Assembly into a realization that the alternative to good government was anarchy.

In that year the Assembly passed two bills in rapid succession, the first abolishing the elected Council and Assembly, and establishing in their place a single chamber of nominated and elected members. The second bill superseded the first and entrusted to the Crown the task of prescribing a new constitution. Accordingly an Order-in-Council was issued in Britain creating a wholly nominated Legislature which began its duties in October, 1866. A number of elected members were introduced on the recommendation of a Royal Commission in 1884, with special provisions for their controlling finance and legislation by voting together. The Governor, however, retained overriding powers in all matters which he considered "of paramount importance."

Long Speeches

One of the difficulties to efficient transaction of business in Jamaica has been the necessity for key officials of the Civil Service to attend sessions of the Council marked by lengthy speeches by unofficial members. Shortly after arriving in the Colony last year, Sir Arthur Richards, the new Governor, who has been handling the situation with firmness and sympathy, said that the constitution did not deserve the unqualified condemnation it had received. With a few relatively minor amendments it would be an efficient instrument, provided strict limitation of debates were enforced. Several months later the Council passed a bill to limit speeches to a maximum of 30 minues' duration.

The Council now consists of the Governor as President and a maximum of 29 members, of whom 5 are ex officio members, 14 elected, and 10 nominated by the Governor. The Governor did not oppose the motion, sponsored by the elected members, to appoint the revising committee on the constitution, whose recommendations must go to Whitehall for consideration.

Scout Camporee Bivouacks on A Downtown Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Despite rain which fell on the encampment for the first time in 11 years, 1,432 Boy Scouts of the Oakland Area Council recently carried through their annual Camporee upon the shores of Lake Merritt.

With 196 patrols bivouacked under tents of their own making upon the greensward of the downtown park, rain which began falling at 9 o'clock the first evening failed to halt the campaign demonstration although the planned campfire program, then being held, was summarily halted by the downpour which continued until two the following morning.

Required to hike with full packs from starting points a mile distant from the Camporee site, and to bring no canned goods or fresh bakery products, the Boy Scouts added the additional problem of rain to their bivouac, demonstrating to thousands of curious friends, parents and spectators what they had learned in their Boy Scout Troops about camping.

Proof that the rain had been no insurmountable handicap was the final results of the 24-hour judging in which 175 of the 196 patrols qualified for the Northern California Camporal to be held June 3-4 in Contra Costa Park near the base of Mount Diablo.

Both Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning activities beyond the necessities of carrying out their camp life, of cooking, tent pitching, fire building and wood chopping were devoted to demonstrations of crafts and skills as learned by Boy Scouts. Rope making, signaling, bridge building, plaster casting, tin can craft and myriad other hobbies were shown to an attentive and amazed audience of adults who thronged the huge encampment.

Upon the close of the Camporee, it was announced that more than 10,000 boys have participated in the Oakland Area Council Camporee during the past 10 years, all of whom had demonstrated a proficiency as campers which would enable them to continue their campaign adventures as a lifelong hobby.

Lehman Signs Medical Aid Bill For Pupils of Church Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7—Validation of the highly controversial measure by State Senator Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Queens Democrat, extending to all school children, including those attending denominational and private institutions, all services heretofore provided for public school pupils was announced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today.

The bill, to which Governor Lehman fixed his signature late yesterday, carries out a provision of the new State Constitution in line with that which extended public transportation to school children attending denominational and private institutions. This latter measure, sponsored by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Manhattan Republican, and Assemblyman William C. McCreery, Brooklyn Democrat, became a law when the Governor signed it last month.

In a memorandum announcing his approval of the Nunan bill, the Governor characterized it as providing "a flexible means of carrying out constitutional provisions designed to afford health and welfare services for all children of the State," and recalled that in his annual message he recommended the measure.

Principally Medical Aid

The bill provides, in the main, that either the voters of a city or Board of Education of the school district, acting separately or together, shall have the power to provide children who attend schools other than public, "with all or any of the health and welfare services and facilities, including, but not limited to, health, surgical, medical, dental, and therapeutic care and treatment and corrective aids in appliances authorized by law and now granted or hereafter made available for or to children in public schools, insofar as these services and facilities may be requested by the authorities of the schools other than public."

"Any such services or facilities may be so provided notwithstanding any provision of any charter or other provision of law inconsistent herewith," it adds.

The measure also provides that physically handicapped children may have free transportation, home teaching, special classes, or special schools; scholarship in nonresidence schools, tuition or tuition and maintenance in elementary, secondary, higher, special and technical schools, and, on recommendation of the State Department of Health, surgical, medical, dental, or therapeutic treatment, hospital care, crutches, braces, and other appliances. Such transportation, treatments, care and appliances, when provided pursuant to the act, shall be granted to all children, irrespective of the school they legally attend.

Teachers Get Compensation

Another section of the bill provides that a Board of Education in a city may compensate teachers who are not protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act for loss of personal property and for medical and hospital expenses arising from injuries incurred in the actual performance of duty.

The Governor also approved a bill by Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Kings County Democrat, ending the State Mortgage Commission on Sept. 30 next and transferring the properties under its jurisdiction and the funds on hand to the State Insurance Superintendent.

The commission was set up in 1935 as an emergency agency for the relief of distressed mortgageholders.

Employers May Be Given More Time For NLRB Cases

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Charles Fahy, counsel, said today the National Labor Board contemplated giving employers ten days' notice before hearings on a complaint against them, because the present five days' notice "is sometimes too short."

Mr. Fahy told the House Labor Committee, however, that if the statutory time of notice were to be extended, provision should be made for those cases in which "sometimes all parties are anxious to get the proceedings under way immediately."

Representatives of employer groups have favored the extension.

Chairman J. Warren Madden told the committee recently the board planned to grant employers the right to petition for a collective bargaining election under certain safeguards. At present such requests are accepted only from employees or their representatives.

Pickets Block Work For Allis-Chalmers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Picket lines of the C. I. O.'s United Electrical and Machine Workers, who called an indefinite protest "holiday" at three Allis-Chalmers Company plants, June 6 turned back nonunion office workers. All operations have been halted, said Ed Ohrman, Personnel Manager of the plant.

Thomas Gorman, President of the Union local, said the walkout of 600 employees was called in protest against the Company's "unfair and stalling tactics" in contract negotiations at Milwaukee for the plants at Boston, Pittsburgh and Milwaukee.

"The Union had presented four basic points to the management some two months ago but the Company refuses to arbitrate on all items presented," Mr. Gorman said. "The basic demands include wage readjustments for several departments, improved vacation-with-pay plan, union shop and the joint agreement for the three plants.

"The workers intend to stay out until the Company gives some semblance of willingness to negotiate around the conference table in a sportsmanlike manner—the American way of give and take."

Congressional Seat Vacancy In Maryland Won by Ward

SALISBURY, Md. (AP)—David J. Ward, Democratic State Senator from Salisbury, has defeated A. Stengle Marine, Cambridge Republican, for Maryland's first district Congressional seat formerly occupied by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough.

Mr. Ward, a veteran legislator, polled 14,025 votes to Marine's 10,299 in a special election to fill the vacancy. Mr. Goldsborough, also a democrat, resigned to accept a federal district judgeship.

'Diet' Runs a Gamut of Meanings In University of Chicago Dictionary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Diet," that word synonymous today with a lean bill of fare, originally had a diametrically opposite meaning, according to the new American English dictionary being prepared at the University of Chicago. It's a relatively rare example, 'tis said, of reversal of meaning.

Tracing the word's deviations since its old English origin, the dictionary compilers found that during American colonial days "diet" had come to mean "to board." Franklin wrote in his "Autobiography" (1771): "I returned to Bradford's, who gave me a little job to do for the present, and there I lodged and dieted."

In 1856, "diet list" meant "a list of available or desirable foods." But today, say the dictionary editors, the definition would substitute "necessary" for "desirable."

Only words of strictly American origin, slang and colloquial expressions now accepted into the language, and variations from the mother tongue appearing before 1900, are contained in the new dictionary.

It cites "dinner" as an example of a word lending itself to many native American word combinations. In 1775, "dinner pot" appeared; in 1836, "dinner horn" (used for calling Pa and the hired men from the fields to the dinner table); "dining car"—1839; "dinner pail"—1856; "dinner card"—1883; and "dinner call"—1895.

"Dish pan" (1872) and "dishrag" (1839) are also native American.

Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the famous Oxford-English dictionary, and James R. Hulbert, professor of English at the University, are editors of the new dictionary. Its seventh section—beginning with "dewberry" and ending with "emporium"—is now in page proof and will be published in mid-July.

Boston Mayor Cites Depression Gains

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—City officials have offered three plans for handling tax delinquent property at the final session of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other Municipal Officers.

They are: Selling property seized for taxes at public auction; keeping unproductive properties and using them for municipal purposes; and reassessing delinquent properties, compromising taxes, interest and penalties, and rezoning to permit industrial development.

Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston, Mass., told the conference at a dinner June 6 that administrative techniques acquired of necessity through the depression could be counted as assets resulting from adversity.

"The tremendous force of the depression caused democracy to develop new governmental machinery and administrative techniques to save itself," said Mayor Tobin, "and these today are accounted good assets."

Moseley Rebuked At Veterans' Meeting

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (AP)—The Alabama Department of Spanish-American War Veterans criticized Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, retired, for calling the German-American Bund a "patriotic" organization interested only in preserving democracy.

The Veterans in convention adopted a resolution rebuking General Moseley for testimony to this effect before the House Committee investigating un-American activities. Another resolution termed the Bund an "unpatriotic" group.

Compton Foresees New Power Source

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago physicist and Nobel Prize winner, says there's no point in worrying about what might happen when the world's supply of coal and petroleum is exhausted.

"It may require a decade, a century, or a thousand years, but there appears no reason to fear man's ability to find an adequate new power supply," he told alumni June 7. Perhaps in the future, he said, science will reproduce an inexhaustible flow of "heat" energy from the sun and stars.

Sources of power now available, in addition to coal and petroleum, include agricultural products such as wood and grain alcohol, water power, wind power, and direct solar heat, he pointed out, adding his belief that agricultural products perhaps have the greatest promise of becoming a major power source.

Cameramen and Reporters Placed Under Law's Wing

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A bill designed to protect news reporters and cameramen in New York State against attack in the course of their duties has won approval of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The new law holds any person guilty of assault, third degree, who "strikes, beats, or wilfully injures, the person or apparatus of any news photographer during the time when such reporter or photographer is engaged in the pursuit of his occupation or calling in any public place or gathering."

The law is effective immediately.

Tackle Makers Meet

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur R. Benson of East Berlin, Conn., was elected President of the Association of Fishingtackle Manufacturers at the seventh annual convention.

Canadian Exhibit Of Indian Craft Sent to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An exhibit of the craft work by children in Indian Residential Schools of the Dominion has recently been forwarded to the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris, France, for loan to national Red Cross organizations in countries which have expressed interest in this work. This makes the first all-Indian exhibit to be sent out of Canada by the Junior Red Cross, although samples included in other work have attracted interest, particularly in Great Britain.

Included in the work are samples of crafts of Inkameep Indian Day School, Oliver, B. C., carving and basketry work of St. Paul's Indian Residential School, North Vancouver; raffia work from the Alberni Indian School on Vancouver Island and art work from St. Mary's School at Cardston, Alberta. The work from the Inkameep School is already known abroad, as one of the boys from this school, Francis Batiste, won a bronze medal and second class honors at the exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society in London, last year, for pictures painted in buckskin. He is now taking a special course in Indian art at Santa Fe, N. M.

Sit-Down Verdict Appealed by C. I. O.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Congress for Industrial Organization and five other groups have asked the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside the $711,932 triple damage verdict won by the Apex Hosiery Company against Branch No. 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The rights of all labor would be destroyed, if the judgment is upheld that labor unions can be held liable for violations of the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Laws, the unions contended in briefs filed preliminary to argument June 19. A jury held the Antitrust Laws were violated when 200 sit-down strikers held the Company's plant for seven weeks in 1937.

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N. Y. C., 374 Wadsworth Ave., Apt. 4-F—Sublet furnished, 5 rooms, 3 exposure apartment overlooking Tryon Park and Hudson River; June 15th to Sept. 15th; reasonable.

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Two houses, one at Monument Beach on the waterfront, 5 chambers, 9 beds, $3880. Another at Cataumet, near water, 5 chambers, $3990. E. B. Stratton, 113 State St., Boston. Laf. 2520.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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WANTED, houseman who can cook, for farm; light outside work; must like country; character references necessary; $10 weekly. HILLIARD, 230 East 48th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 5-7955.

JUNIOR or senior at Yale or Harvard, camp counselor; lifesaving, swimming, camping; boys to 14; all expenses for summer work. Write special delivery. Send picture. Farmhill, Leesburg, Virginia.

WANTED—Reliable young man to drive car part time; state age, experience, references. Write 142 Underhill Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-ROUND experienced hairdresser wanted, steady position. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

CAPABLE woman for general work in private nursing home, Christian Scientist preferred. 46 Green St., Brookline, Mass. Long. 9825.

HOUSEKEEPER and companion, Christian Scientist; family of 3 adults; Teaneck, N. J.; references required; give phone number. Write Box E-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Female hairdresser and all-around operator for Maine. Write for interview. P. O. Box 180, Kennebunkport, Me.

HOMES TO SHARE

SUMMIT, N. J.—Couple will share own lovely home with couple or individual; delightful surroundings; references. H. S. B., 264 Boulevard.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods.
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Telephone TALBOT 2400

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THE ELMS INN, Ridgefield, Conn., offers every opportunity for comfort and good living, good meals, cottages on grounds for rent; moderate rates. JAMES H. PERRY

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Orleans, Mass. Box 225 Orleans 289

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CAPE COD
REAL ESTATE
COTUIT, MASS.

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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
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N. Y. CITY, 215 W. 101st—Quiet, delightfully cool, outside double single studio; Simmons beds, innerspring mattresses, water; refined environment.

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Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
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EXPERIENCED SHIP MASTER with unlimited ocean going license seeking position, land or sea; have splendid references. G-1, 2618 Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOCIAL secretary, stenographer, companion, having part-time position, seeks additional employment, day or hour; highest references. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN experienced in school and institutional work, desires position managing steward's department or housemother. ANDERSON, 79 South Highland Ave., Ossining, New York.

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THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
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SUMMER RENTALS

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LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Small cottage, 6 rooms and bath, extra toilet, fireplace, gas, oil ranges furnished; rent for season $350. H. J. See, 6 Maple St.

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Furnished cottage overlooking Quincy Bay—Seven rooms, bath, shower; large garden. 246 Bellevue Rd. Granite 1865-M.

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WEST YARMOUTH, MASS.—Real old Cape Cod house. 2nd right South Sea Ave.; electricity, running water, garage, fireplaces. Inquire premises, or 3 Bowdoin St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Phone Center Newton 1109-W.

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JUNE-JULY REDUCED RATES
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170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. EN. 2-7910
Ask for Circular of Special Rates

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave. N Y C

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., N. Y. City. Wis. 7-7969.

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Blatt's June Sale of Toilet Goods

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Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Open air dining in addition to our main dining room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

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Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

NEW JERSEY

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Agents for
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Phone CR. 6-0700

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Hairdressers
Machineless Permanents
7.50 and $10.00
Others from $3.50 up
Tel. Cr. 6-0105
113 North Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
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104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

Cranford Esso Station
CHAS. P. JONES, Prop.
Esso
Cor. North and Springfield Ave.
Tel. Cr. 6-0884

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Post's
Greeting Cards
for June Events
GRADUATIONS
WEDDINGS
and FATHER'S DAY
on June 18th
370 Main Street
Central Ave. at Harrison St.

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone OR. 3-7360, 7361
Member T. D

MILADY BEAUTY SHOP
Established 20 yrs. in East Orange
The Best Permanents—none better
439 Central Ave. Or. 3-8389

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it"
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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Specialize in Permanent Waving

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OR. 5-9750

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19 years at Brick Church
Wiring and Repairs
Radios, Fixtures and Appliances
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35th Annual
GRADUATION SALE
20% to 40% Saving
C. A. Lund, Jeweler
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Make
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Your Headquarters for
Everything the
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ELIZABETH, N. J.

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
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Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
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FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service."
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

MAINE'S SERVICE
Haddon and Ardmore Ave. Tel. 4257
Our Service
Is Carefully Planned
to Meet Your Needs
Our Facilities Are Complete
Our Attention
Is Personal to You and Your Car

JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS PHONE CAMDEN 3635

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD
(Continued)

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

'HADDON'
FUEL OIL
'blue coal'
Petrol-Nokol Oil Burners
HADDON ICE & COAL CO.
Phone Haddonfield 1940

HADDON HEIGHTS
CHAMBERS Gas Ranges WESTINGHOUSE Refrigerators
W. C. DAVIS
Haddon Heights
Plumbing — Heating
Oil Burners

JERSEY CITY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
B. Grossman & Co. 342 Central Ave.

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, ETC.
Adam Blum Bakery
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD
Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ Prop
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice . . . 3 cans 23c
Rosebud Maraschino Cherries 5 oz. bottle 13c, 2 for 25c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

Barberry Corner
Luncheon 50c
Afternoon Tea: Dinner 85c and $1.00
Sunday Dinner—12:30-8—$1.00
83 TAYLOR STREET MILL. 6-1739

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
LAWN CHAIRS
LAWN MOWERS
TENNIS SUPPLIES
FISHING TACKLE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

MONTCLAIR
C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave. Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR
The problem of looking cool and fresh is now solved with our TOOTAL LETTUCE CRISP LINENS
English Stay-Crisp Linens in plain and print, dark and high shades.
Exclusive with
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Newest in Styles for Men
RELIABLE Outfitters
CLOTHIERS & HABERDASHERS
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Custom made
PERMANENT WAVES
Williams the Hairdresser
24 Church St., Montclair 2-7242

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Freytag and Anderson Inc
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church Street Montclair 2-9818

WEDDING GIFTS
Madsons
427-429 Bloomfield Avenue

Montclair, Your
Sears, Roebuck Store
is located
Cor. Valley Rd. and Bloomfield Ave.
Phone Mont. 3-0700

Bond's
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Montclair Heights, Bloomfield
564 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend.)

Automobile Insurance
Lowest rates. Easy payments.
Don't drive wit..out insurance.
Get my figures.
JOSEPH JOINER
358 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
JOIN UP WITH JOINER

NEWARK
A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.,
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

CADMUS PHARMACY
Lincoln and Central Aves., Orange
"World's Finest Alderney Ice Cream"
Sodas—Candy—Cosmetics—Films

It pays to shop at
ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main St. Or. 3-5489

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts. 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE
SOUTH ORANGE PAINTING SERVICE
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, Proprietor
329 ACADEMY STREET SO.2-8656

Ford Lincoln Zephyr V-12
Phones SO. ORange 2-3345-6
MERCURY
South Orange Sales & Service, Inc.
Authorized Dealer
G. C. Stickel, Pres. 9-11 W. So. Orange Ave.

S. FELDMAN & SONS
So. Orange 2-7620
Dry Cleaning and Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs, Upholstered Furniture. Fur Storage.
27 Scotland Road, South Orange
Branch Offices—Newark and Montclair

WEST ORANGE
R. PAUL,
Confectioners
Home-made Ice Cream and Candy
16 Main Street West Orange
OR 3-7948

Kreeft's Beautorium
16 Ashwood Terrace
West Orange, N. J.
Phone Or. 3-7155

NEW JERSEY

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BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

JOHN T. MALOOL
69 Broadway
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailoring
Passaic 2-6830

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Ave., Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

PATERSON
SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Graduation Gifts?
Here's Your Logical Shopping Center—
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

IN PLAINFIELD
At All Times
and
in Every Season
We Can Meet the Need
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery
in the new spring shades
210 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. PLFD 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

ELITE FROCKS
All That the Name Implies
DAYTIME DATETIME FORMALS
Prices within your budget
Phone PL. 6-1772 112 Watchung Ave.

RIDGEFIELD PARK
Paints Garden Supplies
Hardware Grass Seed
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
Authorized Norge Dealer

Remember Dad
on Father's Day
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782
Everything for the Well Dressed Man

RIDGEWOOD
"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store Compare our prices.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

New Lines of
Summer Frocks
Cottons—Acetates—Bembergs
Tailored by L'Aiglon—Georgiana
Quaker Lady—Hostess
$1.98—$2.98—$3.98—$5.98
HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
GE APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
RI-6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

RUTHERFORD
PALM BEACH AND TROPI-TEX SUITS
For Summer Wear at
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT
We are featuring
A NEW HOSIERY
Spurgeonized Sheer Silk,
Crepe Twist for Double Wear
Only $1.00 a pair
Three pairs for $2.85
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
Sum. 6-3060 408 Springfield Ave.

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

AMY McDOWELL SHOP
Lingerie
Foundation Garments
Sport Frocks
Graduation Gifts
9 Beechwood Rd. Sum. 6-1881

Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Abbotts Deluxe Ice Cream
Delicious Sandwiches and Salads
Gift-Boxed Chocolates for Graduates
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK
Guard Against Moths with
Neva-Moth

NO CHARGE
For "Neva-Mothing" with Our Famous "Luxor" Dry Cleaning
Before adopting this new service for you, we investigated thoroughly and found Neva-Moth to be the most efficient moth repellent ever developed. It is so reliable that the makers INSURE your garments and woolens against moth damage for six months.

Home Town
LAUNDRIES, INC.
Front and Water Streets
Teaneck, New Jersey
Tel. Teaneck 6-8700

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags — Hosiery
424 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-2440-J

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

WESTFIELD
EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
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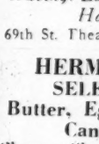
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Advertisements (179:32)—A poll among leading advertising men in 1936 indicated a two-to-one majority in favor of principal stress on the third syllable, *ad-ver-tize'-ments.* But Websterian first-choicers will probably continue to give preference to *ad-vur'-tizz-ments.*

Analogous (510:25) — *A-nal'-o-gus* (first *a* as in sofa, second short, *o* as in obey, *u* clipped-short).

That which is analogous (Greek *analogos*, "proportionate, conformable") to something else is in some respects similar to it. For example, the heart may be said to be analogous to a pump.

Atomic force (subject)—*A-tom'-ik* (*a* clipped-short, *o* and *i* short).

The so-called force of the atom (Greek *atomos*, "indivisible particle") is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of a lower atomic weight.

But on and on we might be led —and with never a satisfactory explanation of the genesis of matter.

Basal (189:29) — *Base'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Celestial (509:13, 14; 209:19)—*Se-less'-chal.*

Compounded (209:16)—The accent is on the second syllable.

Darwin, Charles Robert (543:20; 551:10) — Not wishing to follow medicine, Darwin (1809-1882) left the University of Edinburgh and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was to prepare for the ministry. There, however, he met Henslow, professor of botany, who roused in him a great desire to study nature; and there, too, he read Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," which stimulated his thirst for natural history.

In 1831, young Darwin qualified for the post of naturalist on the voyage of the Beagle. While he was in South American waters; the study of fossils, Galapagos birds, etc., gave him much to ponder, especially the part played by "natural selection"; and in 1836 he returned to England full of his theory of evolution, and ready to start on his "Origin of Species." (Its premise is that all forms of organic life are derived from a small number of primitive types.)

Embryonic (547:14; 189:28; 190:1, 3)—*Em-brih-on'-ik* (vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Infinite calculus" (209:29)—"Calculus" was taken directly from the Latin word designating a pebble used in counting. Today, however, we apply the word to an intricate method of computation, involving symbols instead of pebbles—a mathematical system of inferences from propositions or hypotheses indicated and treated symbolically.

In the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, quantities are conceived as varying continuously; and where equations exist involving several quantities, the quantities are supposed to vary together so that there will be equations between their rates of change.

The common calculus is based on finiteness, with limits and mutations; but an "infinite calculus" would look away from an intricate variety of finite conceptions into an all-comprehending oneness.

Infraction (134:24) — *In-frak'-shun.*

The Latin roots *in*, "into," and *frangere*, "to break," impart to our word the sense of "breaking, breach, violation."

Jehoshaphat (II Chron. 20:5)—Note that the second syllable is not *hoss*, but *hosh*: *Je-hosh'-a-fat.*

Logos (134:21)—The vowels, according to Webster's, are short, *logg'-oss.*

Meted (Isa. 40:12)—*Meet'-ed.*

This word here renders Hebrew *takan*, "to measure; to arrange; to equalize."

Mundane (209:25)—The accent is on the first syllable.

Nebulae (509:18)—*Neb'-u-lee.*

Our word "nebula" ("nebulae" is the plural) is an appropriation of the Latin *nebula*, "a mist," cognate with Greek *nephele*, "a cloud." The name has come to be applied to the luminous, seemingly gaseous, mists in the heavens.

There are three kinds of nebulae: (1) **planetary**, so named because certain stars appear to have surrounded themselves with luminous atmospheres of vast extent; (2) **galactic**, immense clouds of highly tenuous gas, and sometimes embracing an entire constellation; and (3) **extragalactic**, spirals of light which are really "island universes" quite apart from our own. Professor Hubble estimates that there are 10,000,000 such nebulae at an average distance of 200,000,000 light years from the earth (light travels at about 186,000 miles a second). Sir James Jeans adds that a telescopic photograph of a nebula such as Andromeda, the largest, "would have to be enlarged to the size of the whole of Europe before a body of the size of the earth became visible in it, even under a powerful microscope."

Paraphernalia (209:26) — Don't neglect the second *r*, *par-a-fer-nay'-lih-a* (first *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Primarily (543:19)—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Supernatural, preternatural (134:23)—In contexts where these words are used together and in obvious contrast, the dissimilar syllable of the second word should be given stress. In this instance, the first syllable in "*pre*ternatural" would receive principal, rather than secondary, emphasis.

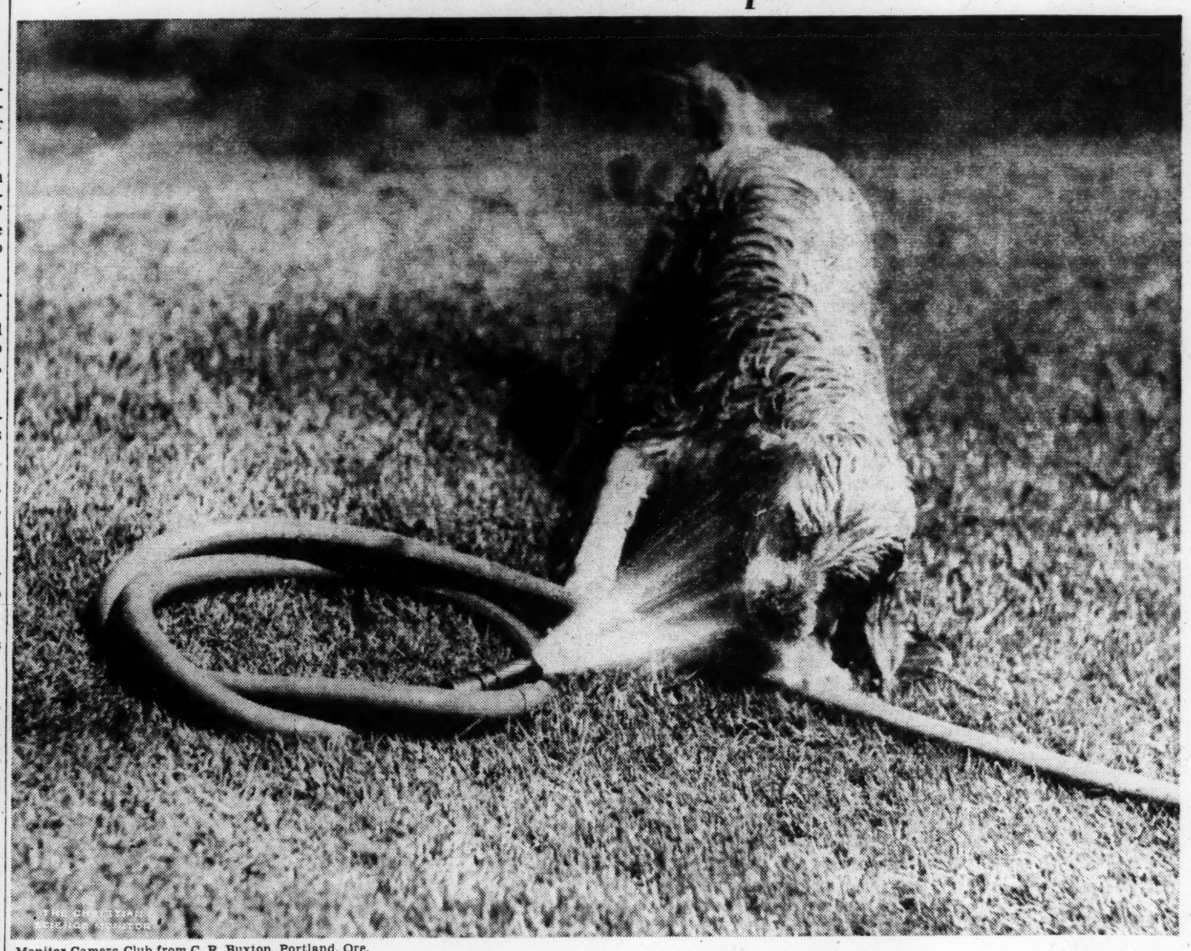
"Preternatural" (Latin *preter*, "beyond") and "supernatural" (*super*, "above") differ in their ideas of naturalness just as the prefixes differ. "Preternatural" suggests something *beyond* our conception of the forces of nature, but on the same plane; "supernatural" is *above* nature, above the plane of natural law. We may speak, for example, of a preternatural gloom or silence, but of a supernatural visitation.

Surnamed (Isa. 45:4)—Principal accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Daily Quotation

THE hammer shivers glass, but forges steel. — RUSSIAN PROVERB.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from C. R. Buxton, Portland, Ore.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on June 21, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

In Lighter Vein

No Chance Yet

Teacher: "Smith minor, what do you know about Cleopatra?"

Smith minor: "Nothing, sir. The film has not been to our cinema yet."—Moustique.

Being Polite

Little Greta came into the kitchen while mother was talking to the milkman. She just stood and stared.

Mother: "Well, Greta, what do you say to the gentleman who brings you your nice milk every day?"

Greta (shaking hands): "I am very glad to meet you. And how is your cow?"—Koralle.

Just to Keep in Form

A representative body of master plumbers called on a humorous weekly to present a protest against the plumber jokes which the weekly constantly printed.

It is rumored that one of the delegates had to go back for the protest.—Montreal Star.

Not So Good

Little Mildred had just had her first dip in the sea.

"How did you like it, dearie?" asked her mother as she fastened the six-year-old's frock.

"I didn't like it at all, mother," she replied, coldly. "I sat on a wave and went through!"—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Kindly Haydn

It was only natural that kindly, simple-hearted Joseph Haydn found it difficult to make enemies. He was so quick to recognize and praise the good works of others.

Once a friend told him of some disparaging remarks Beethoven had made concerning his remarkable oratorio, "Creation."

"That was cruel of him," said Haydn. "What has he written?"

"Well," replied the friend, "there's his Septet."

"Ah," exclaimed Haydn, his face lighting up with pleasure, "that is beautiful; nay, splendid!"

And, forgetting Beethoven's harsh words, he began to praise him with great generosity.

Did You Ever Wonder

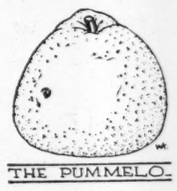
How Pink Grapefruit and Blood Oranges Were Obtained?

Like the origin of the seedless navel orange, the grapefruit with pink meat had its beginnings in the unexpected. In 1913 there was discovered a pink-fleshed grapefruit growing on a tree in the grove of W. B. Thompson, near Oneco, Florida. The tree on which this new hue in grapefruit meat appeared was of the variety known as the Marsh Seedless. The Marsh Seedless grapefruit is normally yellow, both inside and out.

This pink product was recognized as a new variety of considerable interest, more trees were planted, by the process of budding. The rights of budding and propagating the new variety were secured by Reasoner Brothers Nursery, of Oneco, and today the fruit is known to commerce as the Marsh Pink or the Thompson Pink grapefruit. More recently, another type of grapefruit, with redder meat and a pink blush to the skin, has been discovered in the Rio Grande Valley and is being developed under the name of Ruby Grapefruit.

The origin of the blood orange or orange of Malta, however, is rather well lost in the mists of obscurity. Bonavia, in his researches into the origin of oranges and lemons, concludes that the Malta orange and the pummelo may both have sprung from the same wild variety of citrus fruit, with their origin in Southern China or Cochin China. The Pummelo is a larger fruit than the blood orange, being thick skinned and about the size of a grapefruit. It has, however, varieties with red flesh, as, for example, the Malay variety; and the pummelo of Bombay has a pulp the color of raw beef.

Risso, on the other hand, in his



THE PUMMELO.

"Histoire et Culture des Orangers," offers the thought that possibly the blood orange may have been a hybrid—a cross between the common orange and the red-hearted pomegranate.

However, the blood orange has been known since very early times, and any explanations which may be offered are of necessity deduced probabilities, rather than observed facts. **W. P. Keasbey**

Brevities

Answers: They're saying on the Continent that it's a wise child that knows its own fatherland.

St. Louis Star-Times: It seems to us the poll-takers would just find the average man and ask him all those questions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Progress in Medford

Medford, Okla.

The Progress Club of Medford, a group of 35 women, has done a number of things to bring enjoyment to the people of the city—such as buying $100 worth of new books for the library each year, starting a city park, and assisting in building a swimming pool; but the event which brought the maximum of joy and of satisfaction was the entertaining of the grandmothers and shut-ins of the city.

Thirty-three women past 68 years of age were recently brought by club members to the home of Mrs. H. D. Reed. A newspaper photographer took their pictures, and the high school band marched in uniforms to the home and played for them, after which a varied program was presented. Favors of daisy corsages and handkerchiefs were given each guest. A two-course luncheon was then served.

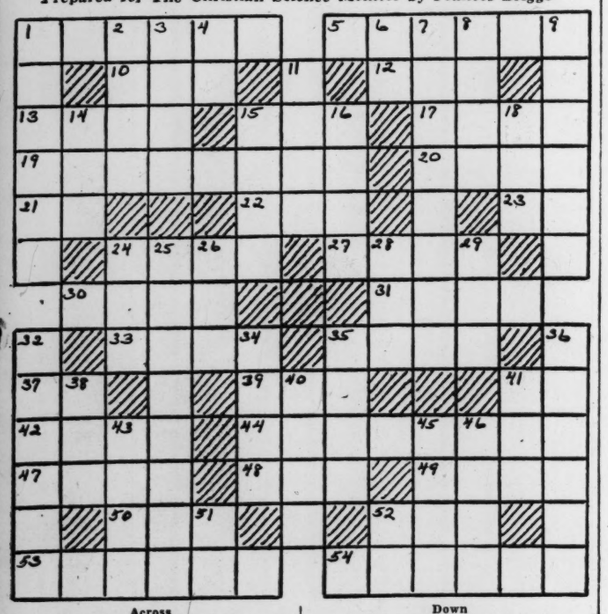
At the next meeting of the club each member "adopted" a grandmother or shut-in, and every few days some kindness is done for each one.

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said unto me, The LORD, *before whom I walk, will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy way. . . .* GEN. 24:40.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were walking along the Strand, you would be in what city?
5—What apostle was a brother of Simon Peter?
10—What is a river of eastern France?
12—Simple Simon begged to taste what when he met man going to fair?
13—If you were in Kobdo, you would be on what continent?
15—What is a part or place that is sunken, as in a roadbed?
17—Short theater engagement is called what?
18—What river of Montana rises in mountain range of same name?
22—What mountain lies between lakes of Lucerne and Zug, Switzerland? Abbr.
22—Collection of sayings is called what?
23—What is French for "and"?
24—What variety of goldfish is velvety black?
27—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
30—What is a fresh-water European fish of carp family?
31—What was first name of Seeger, American poet?
33—Bark of the chacate furnishes what (pl.)?
35—What would you call a public disturbance?
37—Near.
39—Where is Tuscaloosa (abbr.)?
41—What king of Egypt is mentioned in II Kings 17:4?
42—Armed conflicts are what?
44—What is first name of author of "Dodsworth"?
47—What is any of various American wild plums?
48—A coal scuttle is what?
49—In what city is the Taj Mahal?
50—What do heliologists study?
52—Innsbruck, Austria, is situated on what river?
53—Where is Kronstadt?
54—What is a timber tree of Brazil and the Guianas?

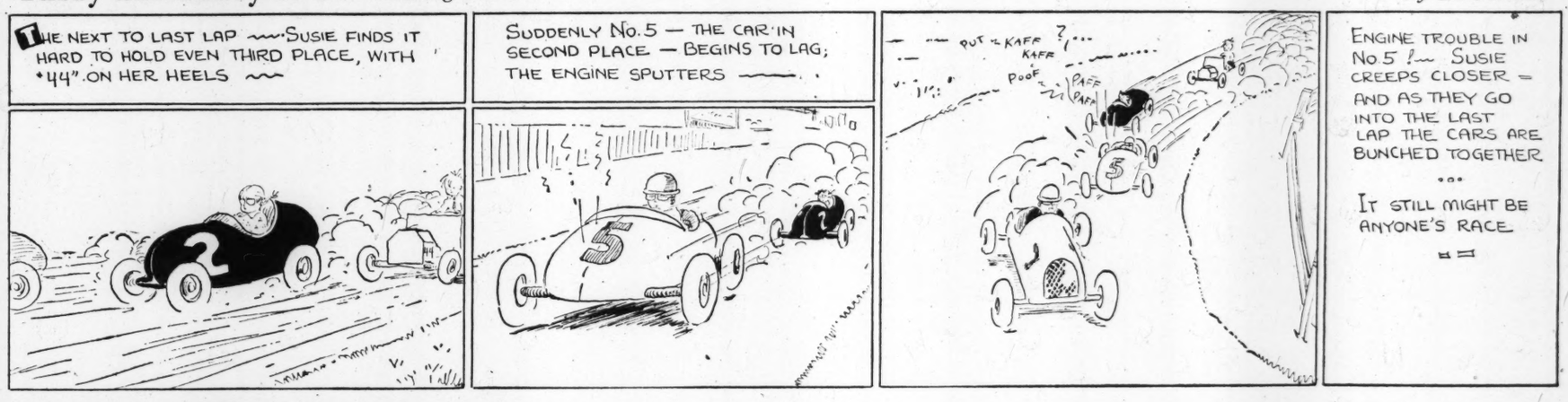
Down

1—A measure of area might be what?
2—2¼ inches equal what?
3—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
4—Upon.
6—Notary Public (abbr.).
7—Who was author of "Coningsby"?
8—Who painted "Aurora" in Palazzo Rospigliosi, Rome?
9—What American stag is related to European red deer?
11—Thin tin plate is what?
14—What do you call fluid contents of a plant?
15—An astrometer measures light of what (sing.)?
16—What is any of various dipterous insects or flies?
18—A generation is what?
24—What is wet and sticky earth?
25—Who is hero of Homer's "Odyssey"?
26—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
28—What is made from selected young leaves of jipijapa?
29—Jack rabbits have very long what (sing.)?
32—What is a large rope for towing, mooring, or securing a ship at dock?
34—A sawmill gate is called what?
35—Who wrote "Consuelo"?
36—Who is most frequently quoted of Roman poets?
38—In India, fiber of palmyra palm is called what?
40—What animal was selected as support of royal thrones?
41—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
43—What is a county of southern Ohio?
45—A sand launce is what?
46—Who is god of fire in Hindu mythology?
51—Symbol for nickel is what?
52—Where is Dubuque (abbr.)?

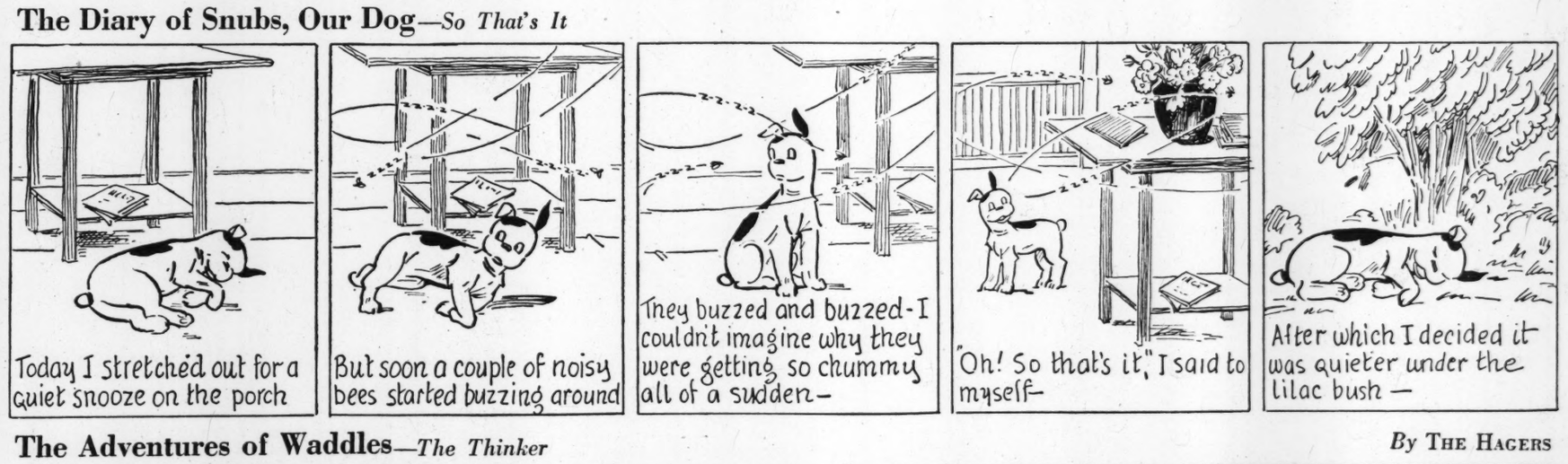
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nearing the Finish*

By LE PELLEY


THE NEXT TO LAST LAP — SUSIE FINDS IT HARD TO HOLD EVEN THIRD PLACE, WITH "44" ON HER HEELS —
SUDDENLY NO. 5 — THE CAR IN SECOND PLACE — BEGINS TO LAG; THE ENGINE SPUTTERS —
PUT-T KAFF KAFF
POOF
PAFF PAFF
ENGINE TROUBLE IN NO 5 ! — SUSIE CREEPS CLOSER — AND AS THEY GO INTO THE LAST LAP THE CARS ARE BUNCHED TOGETHER
IT STILL MIGHT BE ANYONE'S RACE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So That's It*


Today I stretched out for a quiet snooze on the porch
But soon a couple of noisy bees started buzzing around
They buzzed and buzzed-I couldn't imagine why they were getting so chummy all of a sudden—
"Oh! So that's it," I said to myself—
After which I decided it was quieter under the lilac bush —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Thinker*

By THE HAGERS

IF WE LOOK CLOSELY, WE SHALL FIND WADDLES HAS SOMETHING ON HIS MIND.
HIS LUNCH TODAY HE DIDN'T EAT; HE PASSED BY FRIENDS ALONG THE STREET.
MISS LILLY DUCK IS QUITE DISTRESSED; HE WAS TO BE HER DINNER GUEST.
WE SEE HIM BY THE POND, INSTEAD, WHEN HE SHOULD BE AT HOME IN BED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

American Border Incident

As in war so in friendship, the offensive apparently is rated as the best defense. With an invasion of the United States by British royalty imminent as King George and Queen Elizabeth arrived at Windsor, Ontario, thousands of Americans from the sister city of Detroit seized the initiative, adopted the method of fait accompli, and presented to Their Majesties and to all Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations a patent case of American aggression. They trooped across the bridge to Windsor to see the King and Queen.

Nor can the Detroiters justify their action as a preventive measure. The impending conquest of the United States will proceed unchecked, and possibly speeded by the American counter-offensive. All that the hordes who crossed the border from Detroit into Windsor have proved is that Americans are as eager to see Their Majesties as are Their Majesties to see the United States.

* * *

The royal invasion of the United States could not have been more advantageously based than in Canada. For as the royal party moves from that country into the United States the symbolism of friendship which shines in the visit itself is matched by the substance of friendship reflected all along the three-thousand-mile border the visitors cross. Neither Canada nor the United States can conceive of fortifying this border against each other. This fact fortifies the peace of two great peoples. But more than that, it is a foundation on which world-wide bulwarks of peace can be built and maintained. The unfortified border between Canada and the United States is an unfortified border between the United States and Great Britain. As such it can be extended peaceward the world over.

When President Roosevelt in his Kingston speech last summer recognized the realistic interest of the United States in the safety of Canada as a member of the British Commonwealth, he recognized the realistic interest of all Americans in a world community governed by precepts of freedom, justice, and order. These are cherished in common by all the English-speaking peoples, and by many others. The present-day challenge to them loses force as the unity of their adherents is realized.

* * *

No one supposes that the existence of an unfortified border where Their Majesties enter the United States implies a similar lack of fortification in the citadels of American public opinion. The King and Queen doubtless know that in some quarters their visit must brave the likelihood of producing an effect just the opposite of that which might be hoped for. Yet friendship between the Commonwealth they represent and the country represented by the Detroiters who couldn't wait is based on such immovable facts as have kept three thousand miles of international boundary fortified only with good will for more than a century. As this fact is emphasized by the royal visit, Canadians, British and Americans share a pride that is a pride in peace.

The Milk Market

Probably no single factor in the history of the New England dairy industry has done more to reduce the gulf between what the consumer pays for milk and what the farmer gets than the Federally sponsored equalization pool for the Greater Boston milk market, now held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court. For all its obvious faults, the pool has helped to stabilize farm prices as no other plan has done. As such, it is particularly inviting to other large milk markets like Chicago where price wars have kept dairy farmers constantly at odds with dealers, and the price spread taken by distributors has been a source of agitation.

Both Boston and Chicago threw out previous Federal milk marketing agreements as contrary to the constitutional clause limiting Congressional powers in the fixing of minimum prices. Climaxing about five years of Federal efforts to supervise the New England milk industry, the Supreme Court has held that the new milk pool, as revised and applied for the third time in Boston markets, is designed "to foster and protect interstate commerce by smoothing out the wrinkles of the milk surplus and removing cut-throat competition."

New England's milk problems are typical of those in other parts of the country, revolving around a battle for the whole or fluid milk market. Milk that cannot be used within a few days must be converted into cheese, butter and other dairy by-products bringing about one-half the fluid milk price. Hence, it is to the advantage of farmers to find a market with dealers who can turn the largest part of the product over to consumers in fluid form. The farmer who is unable to sell his milk in fluid form cuts prices to obtain a market and in so doing disrupts the entire price structure. Equalization, as enforced by Washington, allots each farmer a share of the whole-milk market based upon his production and average sales; that is, he is paid the fluid price for a certain portion of his product regardless of how it is sold.

It has been said that with proper supervision and reasonable harmony among dealers and farmers the New England dairy industry could double its production and sales and supply the six states with all the dairy by-products it needs. Certainly, there is every likelihood of an imposing future for the business if farmers, co-operatives, wholesalers and retailers can be led to harmonize their activities. The industry has tried this and failed. Similar failures have been recorded in Chicago and other large milk markets. Hence, the chief promise of the Federal equalization plan is that during its operation in New England, dealers and farmers may learn the value of co-operation to the industry as a whole and consequently as a means of recapturing prosperity for the individual farmer.

Honor to a Poet

President Roosevelt in describing Archibald MacLeish, whom he has just appointed librarian of the Library of Congress, referred to him as one who might rightly be called a "gentleman and a scholar who would be recognized as such in every country of the world." The President also declared him to be one of the best known poets writing in the English language.

These two observations present a penetrating portrait of Archibald MacLeish as a poet and man. Certainly his place in modern poetry has been attested by the majority of major literary critics. A great deal of Mr. MacLeish's poetry, by a fitting coincidence, has concerned itself with the theme of Democracy. He has written two noteworthy radio plays in verse, both dealing with the menace of war and dictatorship. He has been awarded the Pulitzer prize for poetry, and a knowledge of his poems is an accepted part of a cultural background.

The appointment of a literary figure of Mr. MacLeish's eminence to the post of librarian of the Library of Congress brings a fitting honor to art. By his appointment the President has publicly recognized the service a poet can render as an important citizen of a Democracy.

Going Home

So they're going home. Nine hundred and seven of them. They sold all they had, these Jewish refugees, to escape the terror that walks by day and night for their race in the homeland. They sold all they had, said goodbye to friends and relatives who must still remain, and set sail on the St. Louis for a new world. There was quiet rejoicing on that little liner as it made its way to Cuba. There, the refugees were scheduled to await entrance into the United States under the quota.

But at Cuba, they were turned down. Nobody would be allowed to land. That is, of course, unless he could post a $500 bond pending emigration to the United States. But $500 doesn't come so easy when you've sold your belongings, the dining room chairs, the bed, the silverware, the small house, at a considerable loss. You don't leave home these days with $500. So there were wild guesses at other possible destinations. Even New York was mentioned.

But the story was the same everywhere. Even a modified proposition by the Cuban Government has apparently come too late. So after cruising for several days in Caribbean waters, the St. Louis has turned its bow toward home. Of course, the 907 sold what belongings they had and made the sacrifices demanded by their Government before leaving. Now they return emptier handed than ever.

And yet it is not too late. The St. Louis is still several days from land. Its course can yet be diverted. The Government which at this moment would open its doors to those on the St. Louis would be performing the sort of humanitarian deed which inspires faith and love and courage. The action must come soon. Otherwise these refugees will be forced back to a land which contains for them none of the meanings of a word which to most of us symbolizes rest, security, and peace—yes, they will be forced back "home."

Congressional Ferdinands?

For some time after the present Congress convened it was assumed there was a great urge to do something about the odorous situations that had developed during 1938 out of the mixture of politics with unemployment relief.

The Sheppard Committee had made an illuminating report showing abuses in the congressional election.

It found $70,000 contributed by State employees, partly paid with Federal money, for a Governor who wanted to be Senator. It found $24,000 paid by Federal employees to help the Senator keep his seat. It found WPA workers laid off or transferred when they did not wear the right campaign buttons. It found some solicited and put under pressure to buy political "picnic" tickets out of their meager wages. It found others told to change their party registration. It found letters for campaign contributions sent out over the signature of the Senator to whose patronage many recipients owed their jobs.

The committee drafted an effective remedy in a bill to forbid threats of loss of work on political considerations, soliciting of funds from persons on relief, use of lists of relief workers for political purposes, and interference in elections by any official paid wholly or partly from Federal funds. This last provision would apply to State as well as Federal employees, and thus would reach the corrupt State machines which the Senate hesitated to leave free when it rejected the Hatch Amendment in early 1938. The measure has come to be popularly known as the Hatch bill, though sponsored by Senators Sheppard and Austin.

This bill passed the United States Senate nearly two months ago without a dissenting vote. No criticism of it has been openly expressed in the House of Representatives. Yet it has lain for weeks in a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. If it came to a vote, how many would argue that such coercion of relief workers and mulcting of public jobholders ought to remain legally unpunishable? Do members of the Judiciary Committee and the House condone politics in relief?

Do they want this bill to continue bottled up in committee? Or are they just uninterested in reform? If so, the fragrance of the political situations which will result from their inaction will be certainly less sweet than that of the blossoms of the cork tree.

The Bookshelf

Mexican Newsreel

MEXICO MARCHES, by J. H. Plenn (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3), incarnates the latest throbbings of the Mexican Revolution.

Silvestre Revueltas, when asked "where his music comes from," . . . may answer:

The hard-metal hills of my native Durango . . .
The whir of a trans-continental plane . . .
Shrill, barbaric radio sounds . . .
Tom-tom thump of a teponaztle drum.

Mr. Plenn's book, like the music of this Mexican composer who lives for the masses, imprints itself with the force of a riveting gun.

* * *

Written by a newspaper man, "Mexico Marches" opens with staccato paragraphs in bulletin style. Gradually from the clangor of apparently unrelated jottings there emerges a rhythm and a meaning. Those eventful days in March, 1938, when President Cardenas seized American and British oil properties, live again in swift news narrative.

This reviewer passed through Mexico toward the end of that March, when the headlines screamed and labor magazines pictured the foreign octopus being slashed from oil derricks expropriated in the name of Mexico's Indians, once the dispossessed, but championed by Cardenas.

Mr. Plenn deals with an inflammatory subject in as near an approach to objectivity as could be expected. His work is valuable for its marshaling of well-documented reports and for its lively, if unorthodox, style.

Cardenas, driving leader of the new Mexico, is understood better as the book unfolds Mexico's struggles, uncertainties, naïve assumptions on complex economics, and the heat of labor agitation. In an especially revealing paragraph, Mr. Plenn satirizes the appeals of political leaders to the masses. At times, these appeals "seem to be histrionic caricatures, mocking the all-too-real sufferings that the Mexican people have known."

* * *

The strength of Cardenas lies in his convincing, and apparently sincere, position as champion of the masses. Not of Cardenas, but of "mass-winners" in general, Mr. Plenn writes:

"But the proletariat will lend its ears, even if it doubts. For the Mexican industrial worker and the peasant are twin victims of some of the greediest, most selfish, and sterile capitalists known anywhere, not excepting African and Asiatic colonies."

It is only fair to keep this in view when expressing alarm over the course of events in Mexico as regards foreign capital. But Mexico in its march has yet to prove that extreme methods toward foreign capital bring the greatest benefit to Mexican masses. For the moment, Mexico is intent on regaining its patrimony, and does not count the immediate losses.

R. H. S.

Bottled Up

Me vs. a Broomstick

Round and round the juniper bush, which lighted up in proper magic manner whenever she told it to, and high over the stage she rode it. "Hocus pocus, bonus jocus," she chanted with such gusto that I clutched the seat of my chair and drew my feet up even more inches from the floor. And when she poked Hansel in the ribs with a long bony finger to see how plump and succulent he was becoming, I was grateful to be high up in one of the eighty-four boxes of which the Boston Opera Company was so proud, and safely removed from her sphere of activity. I should have been still more excited but I suspected that a while later I was to meet the witch.

In "Hansel and Gretel," the opera which Humperdinck composed from an old German folk tale for the amusement of his small nieces, the witch's part is quite short, but Schumann-Heink portrayed it with such humor and imagination that it became one of her most successful roles. In fact, the first time she sang it she was almost too successful! As a special treat she had brought all her children to the performance. They had never seen their mother on the stage before, but they contained themselves admirably until the moment when the witch is about to be turned into harmless gingerbread by way of her own oven. That was too much for the youngest:

"They're throwing my mother into the oven!" he cried at the top of his lungs. The audience held its breath and Madame Schumann-Heink's feelings may be imagined. A moment later she emerged unscathed on the other side of the oven. "Oh there she is," announced the small voice to the great relief of all concerned, "They didn't burn her up after all." But that was many years ago, in Hamburg, before she became a star of the Metropolitan Opera and could laugh at memories of the days when she had struggled to save a whole dollar to buy a piano, and then repaired the strings with sealing wax so that she could accompany herself while practicing.

* * *

It was in 1913 that Schumann-Heink sang this guest performance. For five years the Boston Opera Company had been presenting its subscribers with music second to none, and all this was the result of the dream of one man: Eben D. Jordan. This Boston merchant and philanthropist was a great music lover, and he was determined that his city should have an opera house and an opera company that would not have to bow to any other in the world. To this end the architect was instructed to study all the great European opera houses and incorporate their best features in his plans. Mr. Jordan donated the building site on Huntington Avenue. This caused some discontent at the time because it was so far out of town! It must have been a triumphant moment for him, when, on December 1, 1908, the foundation was laid. Governor Curtis Guild made a speech; the bronze box containing programs of the Boston Symphony, the Handel and Hayden Society and the New England Conservatory of Music; compositions by contemporary composers; and records by such singers as Nordica, Eames, Farrar, Nielsen, Bispham and Caruso, were set into the cornerstone and Mr. Jordan sealed it. Chairs were provided for the crowd and Beacon Hill was well represented in spite of the forecast of rain with its threat to the trailing hems of ladies' empire gowns. Mrs. Jack Gardner allowed herself to be photographed looking rather sad: The Government, because of some misunderstanding about the little matter of duty, had just seized a shipment of priceless tapestries, paintings and bric-a-brac which she had imported for her famous collection. All in all the afternoon was a great success. Nature was kind and withheld the rain, and Beacon Hill smiled upon Mr. Jordan and his opera house.

* * *

My father had promised to take me "back stage" to meet Hansel and Gretel after the performance, but this time I didn't clamber down from my gold chair with quite the usual alacrity when he came for me. "Will the witch be there too?" I asked in some trepidation. But my father must have missed the quaver in my voice, for his "Perhaps" came in the tone of one offering an added inducement, and I hardly liked to point out his error. The stage, when we arrived, was overrun with men in overalls, and the forest of the last act had all but disappeared. What few trees remained presented a most untreelike appearance when closely viewed, and most disconcerting of all, a large slice of the stage, right through the center, was slowly rising towards the roof. (The Opera Company was justly proud of its sectional stage, one of the best equipped then in existence, and no less an authority than Beerbohm Tree had declared it as perfect as anything he had ever seen.) This was not my first adventure back stage, and I was no longer surprised by the lack of illusion, but Hansel and Gretel were rather a shock: they were so big, and Hansel was of all outrageous things—a girl! They must have read my disappointment in my face and did their best to make up for it by presenting me with a picture of themselves in costume. It was a very large picture and it was inscribed to me, . . . "With love from Bernice Fisher and Jeska Swartz."

I had almost forgotten the witch when I saw her coming out of the wings and tugged hopefully at my father's coat-tails to indicate my complete willingness to go home, but again he misunderstood. "Oh yes, there comes the witch," he said in the tone of one greeting the arrival of the birthday cake, all candles blazing. He took me by the hand and led me to meet her. Madame Schumann-Heink was still wearing her peaked hat and ragged clothes, but the long putty nose and huge mouth had disappeared and I found myself looking into the kindly Austrian face of the woman who later became known as "Mother Schumann-Heink" to half the American army. Certainly no one could be afraid of that face, and so I didn't mind at all when she patted me on the head and admired my long curls. I even found the voice to assure her that my mother "just brushed them around her finger."

Yes, it was quite an illuminating day for a small girl of three: The gingerbread house not only was not gingerbread, it was not even a house but just the picture of a house with no inside; Hansel was a girl . . . and witches when boldly faced, holding tight to Father's hand, turned out not to be witches at all.

PATRICIA MACDONALD

The Wide Horizon

Passport to Palestine

By Lorna Lindsley

In Tel Aviv one day a woman said to me, "The child is the parent's passport to Palestine." In that way she expressed that great hope for the future felt by the Jews in Eretz Israel. The Jews have gone there to form a new nation, to create citizens for that nation. The child represents the future of that nation and justifies the parent's presence there.

Any sacrifice is worth while that helps to plant the seed more firmly in the soil. Parents in other lands work to give their children educational or social advantages, to leave them "comfortably off." The Jew in Palestine works to give his child a country, a citizenship, a security against the migrations and the ghetto shadows of Europe. They change their names, either translating them into Hebrew, or adopting the place name of their new home. Their tongues must not form European words, they must not hold European memories in their thought.

The parents know also that the children are changed. The child type today is freer, more independent; they have no sad servility, none of the complexes of the ghetto child. Their very physical type is changing, they are taller, stronger, even blonder than they were in Europe. The sun of Palestine has bronzed and hardened them, has bleached their hair; standing on the soil of Palestine has made them stand straighter and hold their heads higher. There is a nickname for children in Palestine: "Sabra"; it means cactus. Thus the parents recognize the strength, even the prickliness, of this newfound freedom; they rejoice in this new quality in the child.

* * *

The education of the children is nationalistic, almost chauvinistic, in its character. The nation must be recognized and must be built. Although they often live in communities which are collective or co-operative, and where equality of opportunity and socialism is the ideal, they still cling tenaciously to their new nationalism. Their race has suffered too long from being international—they want a new status in the world.

The child in Palestine knows he must fight to guard this citizenship. From early childhood he is used to the sense of physical danger; firearms are a commonplace to him as they were to the children of the Pilgrims 300 years ago in New England, or to the children of the pioneers who took part in the conquest of the West.

They operate switchboards in the signal towers, they deliver cartridges to the men, they replenish supplies for the guards and carry them to outposts in settlement or town. They have their own organizations for this defensive war. Often when they are doing this work the parents are ignorant of their whereabouts, though they know they have these activities.

One of the schools which is helping to form these new children of Eretz Israel is at Mishmar Haemek. The colony is one of the most prosperous in Palestine. Situated in the foothills above the Plain of Armageddon, it looks across the fertile valley of the Emek to the rocky slopes of Mount Tabor. Its 1,200 acres produce a rich crop of grapes, fruit and vegetables; but the main industry is children. The colony's great pride is the school, and children from other colonies are sent there to be educated.

* * *

The main school is a long low building, designed by Joseph Neufeld, one of the first architects of modern Palestine. Beside this building there are smaller adjuncts, the children's dining hall, a forge, a carpenter's shop, a laboratory.

The children in the school are practically self-governing; their lessons do not come from books alone but from all the practical work being done around them, in which they have their share. Agriculture, nursery gardening and poultry are their hobbies. They have a young world of their own to create, and they take a lively part in its creation. They have helped to plant the pine forest which flourishes on the hills above the vineyards. They help to beat out the flames when the forest is periodically set alight by Arab terrorists. In this treeless land a tree is doubly precious.

The elder children help in the nursery of the colony, they work in their own school kitchen. They form a sturdy and self-sufficient group; they are not used to being waited on. A child from Mishmar Haemek was taken by his mother to Haifa, the nearest town, for a day's shopping. They went to a café for their tea. A waitress served them. The child watched her and then turned to his mother, excited and a little shocked. "Why, Mother," he said, "we are parasites!"

Yes, definitely the child of Eretz Israel is winning his own freedom.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"England and Ireland"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial, "England and Ireland," you do not state the most important obstacle to union of Ireland. The Ulstermen, who are the great majority in that province, do not wish to be placed in a hopeless minority under a different race.

An Ulsterman, long resident in the central part of the United States, wrote me some time ago after a trip across:

> The only thing wrong with Ireland is that you have two entirely different and distinct breeds of humanity occupying a very small area. The Scottish Presbyterians of the North and the Irish Catholics in the South never have mixed and never will mix.
>
> I was born and raised in the North and attended Preparatory School in the South so I'm rather intimately acquainted with both races.

Now let us get back to the pretext Mr. de Valera uses for cause for unity. He pleads for the minority in Ulster, while his main object is to acquire the income of prosperous Ulster.

J. F. D. WALKER

Stroud, Okla.

Two Roads to Alaska?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States-Alaska road—as conceived by President Roosevelt and Premier T. D. Patullo—is so splendid an undertaking of constructive co-operation and international good will that sooner or later it is bound to materialize to the very great benefit of thousands of people in Alaska, in British Columbia, and in the west of the United States.

The Monitor's Victoria correspondent indicates that the question of whether the road should go by the more beautiful coast route or by the easier but less picturesque one inland, now delays the starting of the work. But surely, both routes are needed in that vast hinterland, which once it be opened up, could solve the unemployment problem of the whole continent of America for at least a generation.

The coast route is the more difficult to construct, but its incomparable scenery and bracing ocean atmosphere make it so much the more attractive to all holiday makers that it may well prove the better paying proposition, toll-gates being employed to take care of the cost.

EVERARD C. COTES

Oxshott, England